

BRYAN MAKES FOUR SPEECHES

To the Democracy of New Haven and Bridgeport.

ATTENDS TWO RECEPTIONS

Although There Was an Absence of Street Decorations in the Connecticut Towns, He Was Everywhere Accorded a Hearty Reception—Returns to New York.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 1.—Under pleasant skies William Jennings Bryan came to Connecticut, and his hurried visit must have strongly reminded him of the strenuous days during his presidential campaigns, for he delivered four addresses, each of considerable length, attended two receptions, and was the center of hand-shaking bees whenever his admirers could reach him. Everywhere he was heartily received, although there was an absence of street demonstrations both here and in Bridgeport. His audiences, however, were wildly enthusiastic, especially at the noon luncheon here. The features of the day were the luncheon and the conference of New England Democrats. At the former Mr. Bryan was welcomed to the city and state, and at the latter he stood before a representative body of New England Democrats and with great earnestness spoke of the problems which the party must face in the coming campaigns. Mr. Bryan said in the course of his address that New England never had been a "good breeding place for Democracy; Jefferson had never so considered it; neither did Jackson."

A delay at the start of Mr. Bryan's trip caused an overlapping of the three meetings here to the disappointment of many. The mass meeting on the green had to be started before the luncheon was over, and Democratic conference was not completed until it was time for Mr. Bryan to deliver his third address. The chief change in the program was the inclusion of ex-Governor Garvin of Rhode Island as one of the open-air speakers.

Mr. Garvin spoke at the luncheon, paying a tribute to the uprightness of Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan left New Haven for Bridgeport shortly before 6 o'clock, addressing an audience at the Armory in the evening. His addresses at the mass meetings were along the lines of his speech at Madison Square Garden. Today Mr. Bryan will return to New York. Most of the members of his party who were with him left for their homes.

BUSINESS BOOMING

Dun & Company Report a Very Encouraging Outlook.

New York, Sept. 1.—In their weekly review of trade R. G. Dun & Company say:

No check to commercial progress can be discerned, while the outlook becomes brighter each week through most encouraging crop reports. Jobbing trade is on a large scale, wholesale business is much better than last year, and after the holiday retail distribution of fall merchandise promises to be very heavy. Manufacturing reports are gratifying beyond precedent, the textile industries alone showing any irregularity. As to cotton goods there is a natural disposition to delay placing orders when better terms seem warranted by the cheapened raw material, but producers make no concessions because of contracts on hand. Woolen goods also hesitate pending a more definite trend in the distributing markets. These uncertainties apply to future business, current trade being of good volume. Higher prices for pig iron emphasize the inadequacy of furnace output, steel mills being embarrassed by lack of material. Similar conditions prevail in the footwear industry, the average of hide prices now eclipsing all previous records. Lower prices for farm staples testify to the certainty of ample crops, which in turn give promise of more liberal exports.

The Stranded Manchuria.

Honolulu, Sept. 1.—Soundings show that at low tide there is only ten feet of water on the Manchuria's starboard side. It is reported that there is five feet of water in her hold and that she has sustained structural damage along the lines of her bilge and keel. The 2,500 tons of coal she has on board will be jettisoned. Captain Metcalf has engaged a dredger for use in case it should be needed. He says he does not expect to float the steamer in less than two weeks.

Refuses to Disclose Identity.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 1.—Premier Stolypin has taken up his residence at the winter palace in the quarters formerly occupied by Count Witte. The woman who assassinated General Min still refuses to disclose her identity, but she admits that her passport is false.

Soap Factory Burned.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—The plant of Graham Brothers and company, soap manufacturers, was destroyed by fire.

Loss, estimated at \$125,000, is covered by insurance.

Coming to United States. Bialystok, Sept. 1.—Many prominent Jewish anarchists have left this city for the United States.

OHIO OLIO.

What's Doing in the Buckeye State. 'Burton Accepts.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 1.—Congressman Theodore E. Burton, in an interview, replies to the recent statements of Senators Dick and Foraker and accepts the challenge of the former for a discussion in the coming Ohio state Republican convention of certain measures pending in the last congress, and upon which there was a difference of opinion among Ohio senators and members of congress. Congressman Burton accepts the challenge of Senator Dick for action by the whole convention on the subject of the railroad rate bill, the ship subsidy bill, the Philippine tariff, the enlargement of the navy, and the place of purchase of supplies for the Panama canal. In addition he declares that the convention should favor a state primary election law and the nomination of state officials and United States senators by popular vote.

Pioneer in Lumber Trade.

Celebrated, O., Sept. 1.—George W. Pack, one of the pioneers in the lumber trade of the northwest and formerly a resident of this city, died at his summer home at Southampton, L. I. Mr. Pack had practically made his home at Ashville, N. C., since 1885, and out of his large fortune, estimated at more than a million dollars, contributed to many public enterprises in that city.

Death Claims Two.

Marietta, O., Sept. 1.—Death claimed two prominent men of southeastern Ohio. L. W. Ellingwood of this city, widely known as a lawyer and Democratic politician, died here after a long illness. Judge Jesse W. Hollingsworth, presiding judge of the common pleas court in Belmont county and widely known over the state, died in St. Clairsville, near here.

Toledo Machinists Strike.

Toledo, O., Sept. 1.—Three hundred men are out at the Pope Motor Car company's plant because they claim a member of the machinists' union was discharged because he joined the union. This the management denies. The union threatens to call out all their men in the city, 1,000 in all, unless the discharged man is reinstated.

Rescued Also Overcome.

Akron, Sept. 1.—John Kane and George Haviland, city employees, were overcome by gas in a sewer here. Kane died in a few minutes after being removed by men who let Haviland into the sewer to rescue Kane, but who was also overcome. Haviland's recovery is doubtful.

Poisoned by Tainted Meat.

Lorain, O., Sept. 1.—Joseph Meyers and his four children were made dangerously ill by eating Hamburg steak, which was found to be spoiled. Only by the timely work of a physician were their lives saved. One of the children is still in a serious condition.

Attempt to Wreck Train.

Upper Sandusky, O., Sept. 1.—As a Northern Ohio passenger train was approaching Sycamore a track walker found a pile of stones and iron on the track. The police believe an attempt was made to wreck the train, and are conducting an investigation.

Headgear Basis of Insanity Charge.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 1.—Because she paid \$25 for a spring bonnet, although she is possessed of \$30,000 in her own right and is heir to \$50,000 from her grandmother's estate, an effort is being made to prove Mrs. Philip Ponsen, wife of an architect, insane.

Killed by Playmate.

Marietta, O., Sept. 1.—Geo. Smith, aged 14, was shot and killed by his playmate, Charles English, at Bloomfield. They were hunting and English starting up a rabbit, shot, hitting Smith, who in his excitement had started in pursuit, in the head.

Prisoners to Be Released.

Columbus, O., Sept. 1.—Ten second-term prisoners and four third-termers will be released from the penitentiary during the month of September. All are men of long criminal history. In all there will be 56 prisoners released, three of whom are women.

Fatal Crossing Accident.

Fostoria, Sept. 1.—Lake Erie and Western train No. 2 struck a buggy at a crossing eight miles west of here, instantly killing Mrs. Shary, a widow, aged about 70, and fatally injuring her daughter, Mrs. J. Hanna, aged 40, wife of an oil pumpjack.

Still in Matrimonial Ring.

Lima, O., Sept. 1.—James Yoakum, aged 34, secured a license to wed Mrs. Anna Brown, aged 66. It is his third venture and her second.

Treasury Statement.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve, shows available cash balance \$290,361,692; gold coin and bullion, \$111,571,308; gold certificates, \$49,389,570.

Charleston in Port.

Santiago, Chile, Sept. 1.—The United States cruiser Charleston, with Secretary of State Root and party on board, has anchored at Lota.

UPRISING IN THE PROVINCES

Causes Grave Concern to the Government of Cuba.

SANTIAGO BECOMING UNEASY

Americans Fear an Insurrection in the Province of Puerto Principe. Government Troops Pursuing Pino Guerra, but So Far in the Chase Have Been Unable to Catch Him.

Havana, Sept. 1.—With the discouraging news from Santiago the situation is darker than at any previous time since the insurrection broke out. News of an uprising in Santiago province, while not yet published here, is spreading about the city and causing the gravest concern. When Mr. Sleeper, the American charge, was told the contents of the Associated Press Santiago dispatch he endeavored to verify it through the state department, but was told that it was untrue. Subsequently the dispatch was verified from private and newspaper sources. The extent of the rising in Santiago is not known, but it is the opinion here that the worst calamity of all to the Palma government would be an insurrection in eastern Cuba.

According to two eye witnesses Cardenas, which has been considered a peaceful city, was the scene Thursday of desultory fighting between police and rural guards on the one side, and roving insurgents on the other.

The only province remaining perfectly peaceful is Puerto Principe. Americans having cattle are apprehensive that this field may become a scene of insurrectionary operations.

The troops in the western portion of Pinar del Rio province have not yet come up with Pino Guerra, and there is no present likelihood of their doing so, as the troops might march ten years and all the while Guerra would still be just ahead of them in the hills. There are thousands of mountain trails with which the insurgents are familiar and which lead in all directions. If Guerra cared to harass the government troops could be killed off by sharpshooters. The government has no cavalry at Pinar del Rio and the only real soldiers are the artillerymen, but as they are often afraid they cannot cope with the well-mounted insurgents. Guerra does not want to fight. His scouts can always be seen at a distance from the government line of march.

Americans who come to the legation to ask protection for property are answered by an immediate call upon the government of Cuba, which promises to do the best it can for them. Charge d'Affaires Sleeper advises all such callers to file their complaints in the local courts and forward copies of papers to the legation. There are many rumors in circulation as to what may happen Sept. 15 unless a new election is granted.

New Jap Line of Steamers.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 1.—The steamer Tartar, from the Orient, brought news that the Japanese government proposes to subsidize a steamship line to connect Dally with the north Pacific coast of the United States, and also Shanghai and Vladivostok. The south Manchurian Railroad company, practically a government concern, will spend \$50,000,000 in constructing steamers in Japan for this purpose, and arrangements have been made for an expenditure of \$50,000,000 for the improvement of the railway system between Dally and Chang Chun.

Murdered by Countrymen.

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 1.—Piacliti Albanese, an Italian repairman on the Pennsylvania railroad, was murdered in his shanty lodgings near Gap, Pa., in the presence of 15 of his countrymen. The sixteen men were asleep when four Italians entered, and while one stood guard at the door the others, with drawn revolvers and stiletts, proceeded to rob the men. All submitted without resistance except Albanese.

Law Unconstitutional.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 1.—United States Commissioner Elmore held the Erdman law of congress unconstitutional and discharged Frank Young, a dispatcher of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, from custody. Young had been charged with violating the law in discharging members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers in the employ of the road.

Insurgents Defeated.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, Sept. 1.—Advices received here from Santo Domingo say that the insurgents have been defeated with severe loss. At Monte Christi, on the north coast, General Kamacho is besieged by revolutionists in an entrenched position and is awaiting the arrival of reinforcements by sea.

The Decline of Chivalry.

Wife (dryly)—Ah, me! The days of chivalry are past. Husband—What's the matter now? Wife—Sir Walter Raleigh had his cloak on the ground for Queen Elizabeth to walk over, but you get mad simply because poor, dear mother sat down on your hat.

GOOD RECORDS

Made by Ohio Men in Shooting Tournament at Seagirt.

Seagirt, N. J., Sept. 1.—Under almost cloudless skies and in the presence of thousands of spectators important matches were decided in the national military shooting tournament here. In the regimental team match the condition were ten shots for each man at each range of 200, 600 and 1,000 yards. First prize was won by the Sixth Massachusetts with 772 out of a possible 800; second prize went to the Second Ohio, with 758; third to the first team, marine corps, 731, and fourth to the Seventy-first New York, 730. The United States marine corps' first team was fifth and the Second Minnesota sixth. The Wimbledon cup match for the long range championship, each competitor firing ten shots at 1,000 yards, was won by Captain J. S. Simon of the Ohio National Guard with a score of 48 out of a possible 50; second was won by Lieutenant Benedict of Ohio, 46 points; third by Sergeant Orr of Ohio, 45, and fourth by Captain H. M. Dell of New Jersey, 45 points.

BASEBALL.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
AT BOSTON.—R. H. E.
Boston . . . 0 3 0 0 2 2 0 1 — 8 16 0
Philadelphia . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 — 1 5 2
Batteries—Glaze and Carrigan; Waddell, Cunningham and Schreck.
AT DETROIT.—R. H. E.
Detroit . . . 0 0 0 0 4 0 1 1 — 5 12 0
St. Paul . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 — 1 6 4
Batteries—Mullin and Schmidt and Payne; Howell, Jacobson and Riekey.
AT CLEVELAND.—R. H. E.
Cleveland . . . 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 — 4 11 1
Chicago . . . 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 1 — 5 8 2
Batteries—Moore, Townsend and Benus; Altrock and Sullivan.
AT NEW YORK.—R. H. E.
Washington . . . 3 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 — 5 10 4
New York . . . 0 0 0 1 2 1 0 3 — 7 9 1
Batteries—Palkenberg and Warner; Chesbro and McGuire.
Second game: R. H. E.
Washington . . . 0 0 2 0 3 0 5 — 6 6 6
St. Paul . . . 5 5 5 1 0 4 — 10 18 4
Batteries—Harty, Hughes, Stanley and Wakefield; Orth, Barger and Kleinow and Thomas.
CLUBS W. L. P. C. CLUBS W. L. P. C.
Chicago . . . 71 46 . 607 St. L. . . 60 56 . 577
N. Y. . . 67 48 . 532 Det. . . 55 59 . 494
Cleveland . . . 65 51 . 560 Wash. . . 46 71 . 382
Cleve. . . 62 51 . 544 Bos. . . 38 81 . 519

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PHILADELPHIA.—R. H. E.
New York . . . 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 2 — 5 11 1
Philadelphia . . . 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 — 4 8 1
Batteries—Ames and Smith; Ritchie and Donovan.
AT CHICAGO.—R. H. E.
Chicago . . . 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 1 — 8 11 1
Cincinnati . . . 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 — 1 6 4
Batteries—Overall and Kling; Weimer and Livingston.
AT BROOKLYN.—R. H. E.
Brooklyn . . . 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 4 — 5 11 2
St. Paul . . . 1 2 1 0 0 1 0 1 — 6 11 2
Batteries—Young, Dorner and O'Neill; Pastornis, Eason and Ritter.
AT ST. LOUIS.—R. H. E.
St. Louis . . . 0 0 1 1 1 2 0 0 — 5 15 2
Pittsburg . . . 2 0 3 0 2 0 0 0 — 7 13 0
Batteries—Rhoades, Higgins and Marshall; Manske, Willis and Peitz.
CLUBS W. L. P. C. CLUBS W. L. P. C.
Chicago . . . 32 31 . 748 Cin. . . 51 71 . 418
Pitts. . . 77 12 . 647 Brook. . . 46 70 . 397
N. Y. . . 74 48 . 633 St. L. . . 46 70 . 372
N. Y. . . 65 45 . 468 Bos. . . 40 82 . 328

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Indianapolis 3, Columbus 5.
At Toledo 14, Louisville 7.
At Kansas City 1, St. Paul 4.
At Milwaukee 9, Minneapolis 5.
CLUBS W. L. P. C. CLUBS W. L. P. C.
Colum. . . 82 52 . 612 K. C. . . 65 67 . 493
Milw. . . 76 55 . 567 Louis. . . 64 70 . 477
Toledo . . . 70 62 . 540 St. P. . . 59 72 . 451
Minne. . . 68 65 . 511 Ind. . . 48 86 . 358

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.—Cattle: Common to prime steers, \$7 75@8 25; cows, \$2 75@4 00; heifers, \$2 50@3 55; bulls, \$2 25@4 50. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$4 25@5 75; lambs, \$5 00@7 75; yearlings, \$3 40@5 50. Calves—\$2 00@3 00. Hogs—Choice to prime heavy, \$5 40@6 25; medium to good heavy, \$5 35@6 05; butcher weights, \$5 25@6 35; good to choice heavy mixed, \$5 15@6 10; packing, \$5 40@6 50; pigs, \$5 50@6 38. Wheat—No. 2 red, 71 1/2@72 1/2. Oats—No. 2, 30c. Corn—No. 2, 45 1/2@46 1/2.
EAST BUFFALO.—Cattle: Good to choice export, \$5 25@6 00; shipping steers, \$4 75@5 25; butchers' cattle, \$4 75@5 00; heifers, \$3 25@4 00; fat cows, \$3 25@4 00; bulls, \$2 25@4 00; milkers and springers, \$2 00@5 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice yearlings, \$5 00@6 50; wethers, \$5 75@6 00; mixed, \$4 40@5 60; cows, \$5 00@5 50; spring lambs, \$5 00@5 50. Calves—Best, \$8 00@8 75. Hogs—Heavy, \$5 50@6 00; mediums, \$5 60@6 85; Yorkers, \$6 00@6 70; pigs, \$5 65; roughs, \$5 10@5 25.
PITTSBURGH.—Cattle: Choice, \$5 75@6 00; prime, \$5 50@5 70; day butchers, \$4 00@5 00; heifers, \$3 00@4 10; fat cows, \$2 50@3 50; spring lambs, \$5 00@5 50. Sheep—\$3 00@5 00. Hogs—\$5 40@6 00. Good mixed, \$5 40@5 60; lambs, \$5 00@5 50. Hogs—Heavy, \$5 40@6 00; mediums and heavy Yorkers, \$5 40@6 45; medium and heavy Yorkers, \$5 65@6 70; light Yorkers, \$5 70@6 75; pigs, \$5 50@6 05.
CLEVELAND.—Cattle: Choice steers, \$5 25@5 50; heifers, \$1 25@1 50; milkers and springers, \$15 00@16 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice spring lambs, \$5 00@5 25; yearlings, \$5 50@6 50. Calves—\$5 25@6 40. Hogs—Medium heavy, \$5 35@6 40; Yorkers and pigs, \$5 40@6 45; stags, \$5 75@6 40; roughs, \$5 00@5 40.
CINCINNATI.—Wheat: No. 2 red, 72 1/2@73 1/2. Corn—No. 3 mixed, 50@50 1/2. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 30 1/2@32c. Rye—No. 2, 60@61c. Lard—\$8 40. Bulk meats—\$9 12 1/2. Bacon—\$10 25. Hogs—\$5 00@6 35. Cattle—\$2 00@5 25. Sheep—\$2 75@4 75. Lambs—\$4 50@6 00.
NEW YORK.—Cattle: Steers, \$3 90@4 40; bulls, \$2 25@3 00; cows, \$1 00@1 50. Sheep and Lambs—\$3 00@5 50. Hogs—\$5 00@6 00. Veal, \$5 00@6 00. Hogs—\$5 75@6 90.
TOLEDO.—Wheat, 73 1/2c; corn, 52c; oats, 32c; rye, 56c; cloverseed, 47 1/2c.

Bring it Home.

Rob—Don't you think that love is a species of insanity? Ethel—Sometimes. Who has been falling in love with you?—Smart Set.

Broken English.

Teacher—What are the parts of speech? Tommy Tucker—It's—it's when a man stutters.—Chicago Tribune.

SHIP STRIKES ON THE ROCKS

United States Transport Sheridan in a Dangerous Position.

MANY PASSENGERS ABOARD

In Attempting to Make a Landing the Second Officer's Boat Swamped in the Breakers, but the Crew Got Safely Ashore—Vessel's Supply of Coal Is Thrown Overboard.

Honolulu, Sept. 1.—A wireless message reports the United States army transport Sheridan ashore on Barber's point, the southwestern extremity of the island of Oahu, on which this city is located.

The second officer of the Sheridan has come ashore. His boat was swamped in the breakers but its crew landed safely. Captain Peabody has signalled the steamer Caldine to take her passengers to Honolulu. If possible the transfer will be made at once, the revenue cutter Manning assisting. The report that the Sheridan's machinery broke down before the vessel struck is denied. The Sheridan is now hanging on a rock amidst ships with deep water all around.

The Sheridan's engines are being repaired and coal is being thrown overboard. An effort to float her will be made at high tide this afternoon. Captain Peabody is quoted to have assumed all responsibility for the accident, saying that the vessel was in too close. The Sheridan has aboard 125 through passengers and fifty soldiers.

It is thought that many, if not all, of the Sheridan's passengers will be obliged to spend the night aboard the steamer. Only two boats have reached shore, and one of these was badly smashed. A wireless message has been sent for another steamer to assist in taking the passengers off. The surf is heavy and the transfer of passengers will be difficult.

EXCITEMENT

In Japan Caused by Killing of Seal Poachers.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 1.—The steamer Tartar, from China and Japan, brought news that the killing of the five Japanese seal poachers at Prybiloff islands had caused great excitement in Japan and that the press is devoting columns to the affair. One of the schooners engaged in the affair arrived at Azushi, Hokkaido, shortly before the Tartar sailed, and her officers were instructed to report the occurrence to the government. Some of the papers quoted an unnamed Japanese sealing authority as saying: "In 1901 some Americans, prohibited from sealing under their own flag, started the practice of poaching under the Japanese flag with the assistance of Japanese sailors. Whether the Japanese who were killed or imprisoned were employed by Americans or were acting independently is still uncertain, and it is not clear that the killing was justified."

Directors Held No Meetings.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1.—Additional developments, sensational in character, continue to crop out in connection with the Real Estate Trust company. It became known publicly for the first time since the suspension of the trust company that there had not been a meeting of the directors of the failed bank for nearly three years, every detail being left to the late president, Frank K. Hipple. It was this which caused the Clearing House association to hesitate about coming to the aid of the company.

Bryan and Hearst Accept.

Roanoke, Va., Sept. 1.—W. J. Bryan and W. R. Hearst have accepted invitations to attend the district fair to be held at Radford, Va., the second week in September. This news was conveyed in a telegram received here from former Governor J. Hoge Tyler of Virginia, who is now in New York. Mr. Tyler went to New York to attend the Bryan reception and to extend an invitation to the Nebraskan on behalf of Radford to visit the exhibition.

Died of His Injuries.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 1.—Prince Shakhofski, a cousin of the secretary of the outlawed parliament, who, with M. Polivanoff, was conversing with Premier Stolypin at the moment of the explosion in the latter's apartments, Aug. 26, died at midnight of his wounds.

Czar Bestows Presents.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 1.—Emperor Nicholas bestowed presents in recognition of the defense of Russian interests and the care of sick and wounded in Japan during the war upon M. Karmand, the French minister at Tokyo, and a Mr. Powers, an American.

An Economical Place.

Short—I say, old man, will you lend me \$5 for an hour? Long—No. Go and sit in the park for an hour; then you won't need it.—Chicago News.

Strike on Texas Southern.

Shreveport, La., Sept. 1.—A special from Marshall, Tex., says: All the trainmen of the Texas Southern went on strike with the result that several trains were tied up. The men demand a reduction in hours from 12 to 10 and an increase in pay for overtime. The road is in the hands of a receiver, who will meet a committee from the strikers today for the purpose of arbitrating the matter.

STREETCAR STRIKE

In San Francisco May Be Settled by Arbitration.

San Francisco, Sept. 1.—There is a favorable outlook for the settlement within the next 24 hours of the strike on the street railways here. President Calhoun, after a long conference with Mayor Schmitz, authorized the mayor to offer arbitration of all disputed subjects to the car men. Mr. Calhoun insisted, however, that strikers must first return to work. Mayor Schmitz then summoned officials of the union. At the conclusion of this discussion the officials of the union issued a call for a mass meeting of the organization. Mayor Schmitz thinks that the end of the strike is near. The car men have already agreed to arbitrate the dispute over the work hours, and it is thought that they will make a similar concession on the wage question.

Strikebreakers En Route.

Ogden, Utah, Sept. 1.—Two trains carrying 850 strikebreakers reached Ogden and departed later for San Francisco. The first train contained men from Philadelphia. While the first train was here the windows and doors were locked and the men were virtually held prisoners. At Green River, Wyo., they raided the depot hotel and since have been held in restraint. The men on the second train mingled freely with local unionists. They nearly all claimed to be in sympathy with unionism, and a committee sent a communication to the local papers saying that they were only taking advantage of a chance to reach California.

Stensland's "Securities."

Chicago, Sept. 1.—A private strong box belonging to Paul O. Stensland in the safe deposit vaults of the ruined Milwaukee Avenue State bank was pried open and in it were found 150 blank warranty deeds signed by the "dummies" that were employed by the banker. These deeds are similar in character to numbers of others used by Stensland in his transactions with the bank. His method was to fill in the description of the property, record the deeds as transferred to the "dummy" signers and secure the funds of the bank, depositing the bogus deed with the bank as security for the loan.

Boycott Legal.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The rights of labor unions and their sympathizers to call on their friends to withhold patronage from a nonunion tradesman was recognized as not being illegal by Justice Stafford in the district supreme court here. In making this decision, Judge Stafford dismissed the temporary injunction against the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International union which had been obtained by John Bender, a baker, who alleged that he was being harassed by means of a systematic boycott of him and that his customers had been asked to trade elsewhere.

Robbers Use Automobile.

Kingston, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The automobile robbers who have committed depredations in Long Island, have appeared in this vicinity. Three men and a woman, all masked, entered the postoffice at Highland. They blew open the safe, secured \$500 in money and \$800 in stamps and escaped in an automobile, when residents, who had been aroused, came on the scene.

To Inform Americans.

New York, Sept. 1.—The Cuban junta established offices here. Colonel Aguilera said that the junta's efforts will be directed solely to keeping the American people informed as to the course of the movement.

Storm Off Barbadoes.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Myers are visiting friends and relatives in Massillon for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Eadard Ott left Saturday morning on a two weeks' trip up the lakes.

Mrs. Frank Sourbeck and children are visiting Massillon friends.—Alice Leader.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Steiner and daughter Evaline have gone to Youngstown to spend a week with relatives.

Mrs. Dora Young and children, of Wooster, are spending several days at the home of the former's brother, Howard Moseley, in East Oak street.

Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee, who died Thursday night, formerly resided in Norwalk, where as a boy he learned telegraphy with John Keenan, father of George Keenan, the famous Siberian traveler and author.

Twenty friends surprised Miss Ada Getz at her home in Chestnut street Friday evening, the occasion being her sixteenth birthday anniversary. The amusements consisted of music and games. Miss Getz received many beautiful presents. Ice cream and cake were served.

Saturday was the first measuring day for the miners of the Massillon district since returning to work, and some small differences regarding the interpretation of the scale developed. An investigating committee will take up the subject next week. No serious trouble is anticipated.

A meeting of the trustees of the National McKinley Memorial Association will be held in Canton October 4, for the purpose of inspecting work in the monument and adjoining property. The plans of Architect Magoni for completing the work will be passed upon.

J. H. Fisher, of Massillon, a former employee of the Chronicle and a veteran of the Third Ohio Cavalry, spent Wednesday and Thursday with his comrades and remained over for a visit with friends here. Mr. Fisher enlisted as a boy and has grown little older since war-time days.—Uhrichville Chronicle.

Diller Baker, of Sippo, hale and hearty at the age of 73, Thursday afternoon returned home from Pennsylvania, where he has been visiting relatives and friends since last June. Mr. Baker came from Lancaster county, Pa., to Sippo twenty-two years ago, and this was his first visit to his old home—and he made it a good one. In a little book he had kept a record of the different homes he had visited during his trip through Lancaster, Berks, Dauphin, Cumberland and Montgomery counties, and they numbered one hundred and eight.

Miss Amelia Ricker, daughter of the late Fred Ricker, and Bruno Ziesmer were married at St. Mary's parsonage by the Rev. Father Vollmayer at 8 o'clock Thursday evening in the presence of a few intimate friends. The bride was attended by Miss Isabella Huth, and William Ziesmer was best man. The bride's gown was of white silk tissue, over tulle. The bridesmaid wore a white Paris muslin gown. Supper was served immediately after the ceremony at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Stuhldreher, in Mill street. Mr. and Mrs. Ziesmer will go to housekeeping in South Mill street.

In its account of the soldiers' reunion in that city, the Uhrichville Chronicle of Thursday says: "R. A. Pinn, a colored comrade and a former junior vice commander of the Ohio department, Grand Army of the Republic, made a scholarly talk. He devoted some time to the discussion of the proposal to erect a monument to the memory of Wirtz, the Confederate commander at Andersonville prison, whose cruel treatment of prisoners of war made his name hated all through the North. Colonel Pinn denounced him as a monster and demon and stated that should such a memorial be erected he would be willing to lead his comrades in an attempt to destroy it. His sentiments met the approval of the veterans and were heartily applauded."

A TINY BABY.

Weighed but Sixteen Ounces at Time of Birth.

The smallest infant to see the light of day in Massillon is, without a doubt, the sixteen-ounce daughter born to Mr. and Mrs. John Edward Fox, in North Mill street, four weeks ago today. It was of such diminutive proportions that an ordinary finger ring could easily have been placed on either of its tiny wrists, and were it to have been put in a quart cup it would not have been cramped for room. The infant is perfectly formed, and its head of long black hair makes it an especially attractive baby. For some time after its birth it remained in a state of inertia and gave but little evidence of remaining in the world any length of time. Mrs. Mary Kutrieb, a woman of much experience in the care of infants, and who has graduated as a nurse from the Deaconess hospital and the Wesleyan medical college of Cleve-

land, was sought and removed it to her home in Euclid street, where she ministered to its needs with such success that the little one has adapted itself to the situation and at present weighs over four pounds. During the course of a conversation with an Independent reporter Saturday morning Mrs. Kutrieb talked interestingly on the manner in which many mothers fail to properly care for children, chiefly with reference to diet, which she said exerts a most important bearing on health. To maintain proper digestion, it makes far less difference what food is eaten than the manner of taking and the amount consumed. In the choice of foods a good rule for most people is to make a selection from those articles which are ordinarily accessible and eat with contentment and thankfulness, being guided by a purely natural appetite. The greatest safeguard lies in the cultivating of tastes in early years, bearing in mind that in the period of full development we eat to maintain life, with little need to develop structures, unless acute or prolonged illness has caused unusual destructiveness, which demands repair.

SAVED THE BEER.

Stark County Liquor League Worked a Shrewd Trick.

Akron, Sept. 1.—The Stark County Liquor League worked a shrewd trick yesterday and avoided the loss of a quantity of beer and a number of kegs under the first warrant issued in this county under the search and seizure act.

Thursday the league had a picnic at Springfield lake, a short distance east of Akron, in a dry township, and twelve barrels of beer were shipped from the Stark-Tuscarawas Brewing Company's brewery at Canton. Some of it remained over, and Joseph L. Grimm, of Springfield township, swore to an affidavit under the search and seizure act Friday morning.

Sheriff Barker went to the grounds to make a search under the warrant, but it was discovered then that the platform on the grounds used for speaking purposes was omitted in the warrant. Here all of the beer kegs were piled, and while the sheriff was back in Akron having the defect remedied the kegs were hustled to a Canton-Akron baggage car and shipped out of the township.

FIRE IN THE SUBWAY.

Wild Excitement Among Passengers on Trains.

New York, Sept. 1.—(By Associated Press.)—There were exciting scenes in the subway last night as a result of a fire on the southbound express train, at the Fourteenth street station. Traffic was tied up thirty-five minutes and conditions became so intolerable on many trains that passengers threatened to attack conductors and wreck the cars if they were not allowed to disembark and make their way along the tracks to the stations. Many trains were stalled, until traffic was resumed, and hundreds of passengers had to swelter in the cars. A stifling smoke filled the subway from about Twenty-third street to the Brooklyn bridge station. The fire was caused by a short circuit in the motor box of the sixth car of the train. A sharp report was followed by a mass of blue flames, which enveloped the rear platform. Women screamed and fainted, while men fought their way out to the platforms. Guards and station men carried out those who had fainted. The train crew got the fire under control in twenty minutes.

SOLDIERS SHOT INTO CROWD.

Eight Persons Killed and Fifty Wounded.

Liban, Russia, Sept. 1.—(By Associated Press.)—An organized attack was made last night on a detachment of troops engaged in transporting prisoners away from this district, and desperate fighting followed. A reinforcement of troops arrived and fired indiscriminately into the crowd, killing eight and wounding fifty persons. Among the killed was a mother with a babe at her breast.

HOPE FOR TRANSPORT.

Tugs are Working With the Sheridan.

Honolulu, Sept. 1.—(By Associated Press.)—The steamer Helene arrived here last night with a number of passengers from the stranded transport Sheridan, including twenty women and ten children. The tugs have moved the vessel considerably, and it is believed she will be pulled off.

EARTHQUAKE IN PRUSSIA.

Three Shocks Were Felt at Ems This Morning.

Berlin, Sept. 1.—(By Associated Press.)—A dispatch from Ems, Prussia, says that three earthquake shocks were felt there at 6:15 this morning.

THE BODY NOT YET FOUND.

Mrs. Basht Receives Letters from Fort Mott.

DETAILS OF SON'S DROWNING.

If Recovered the Body Will Probably be Buried in the National Cemetery at Fort Mott—Government Only Defrays Expenses of Preparing Body for Burial.

The body of Lee Basht, who was drowned at Fort Mott, New Jersey last Sunday, has not yet been recovered, and relatives here fear that it may never be found. The following letter from Lieutenant H. J. Reed, commanding the One Hundred and Ninetieth Company of Coast Guard Artillery, of which young Basht was a member, has written the following letter to Mrs. Jennie B. Basht, the dead boy's mother, which contains all the particulars of the tragedy so far known:

Fort Mott, N. J., Aug. 26, '06. "Dear Madam—Confirming telegram sent you this morning. Your son was drowned accidentally at this place about 1 p. m. Sunday, August 26. He was rowing in a small boat when for some unaccountable reason he jumped overboard with the evident intention of swimming to a nearby wharf. He called for assistance, but sank before anyone could reach him. His body has not been recovered, though search has been made for it, and is being continued. When found it will be buried at the Fort Mott, N. J., national cemetery, the government defraying all expenses."

In answer to a telegram requesting that the body of her son be sent home as soon as recovered, Mrs. Basht received the following reply from Lieutenant Reed:

"Dear Madam—Replying to your telegram of the 27th inst., I would say that when the body is recovered it will be in a badly decomposed condition, which will necessitate immediate burial. There is no provision made by the government to ship deceased soldiers to relatives, beyond delivering same to railroad company. The allowance is limited to \$35 for furnishing coffin, lining, box, hearse and the necessary contingent expenses of burial. To ship a body in the condition which your son's will be in will require a hermetically sealed casket, which will cost about \$75—an excess of \$40 over government allowance, which you will have to pay. The railroad express charge for a body is double first class passenger rate and would probably be required by them in advance. This you would also have to pay. I suggest that after a reasonable time has elapsed after his interment at Fort Mott national cemetery, you arrange to disinter the body for shipment to Massillon. The effects will be shipped to you in a few days."

FUEL OF THE FUTURE.

Amount of Alcohol Which Can be Produced Unlimited.

The ideal fuel is liquid fuel of a nature to be readily vaporized. If the liquid be of a limpid, nonviscous character, the difficulties found in pipe line transportation with the thick fuel oils will not stand in the way of such transportation and distribution. We have in ethyl alcohol, says Caspary's magazine, an ideal fuel—colorless, limpid, of moderate boiling point, about fifty degrees below that of water, non-freezing, burning without smoke, mixing with water in all proportions, and therefore its flame extinguished by water, cleanly, drying off completely when spilled, not attacking rubber gaskets or packings, and non-corrosive for metal tanks and holders. The fact that the flame is bluish, or so-called non-luminous, means that the flame is always devoid of free carbon particles, with their intense heat radiating power, a fact of considerable importance. When gasoline or heavy oils are burning, the flame, loaded with free carbon or soot, radiates heat to such a degree that it is not possible to approach near the conflagration, and combustible surroundings are readily fired by pure radiation of heat.

The production of alcohol on a large scale is very simple, and the raw materials already exist in considerable variety. All saccharine or starchy growths are available. Saccharine wastes are now largely used in Cuba for alcohol production. [At present it is said that the low grades of molasses can be delivered at American coast cities at about three cents a gallon. About three gallons of this crude product will be required to produce a gallon of refined spirit, or ninety per cent alcohol, and the cost of production

may be estimated at from three to four cents, making the cost of the alcohol a gallon about twelve cents. This alcohol will, in a properly organized engine, equal, volume for volume, gasoline now sold at a much higher price in producing power. Even in the immediate future, then, it is evident that alcohol has a large field of usefulness. The farmer need not depend on wood, coal or oil for his power. His agricultural wastes will furnish it. His fields need only receive the sunshine and be given sufficient water, and thence any crop yielding starch or sugar, however unmarketable otherwise, may be made the source of power, light and heat.

The use of alcohol as a fuel and as a source of power will grow gradually. It would be idle to look for any sudden revolution in methods. When we extend our vision into the far future we can only speak of possibilities or probabilities. There is always a possibility of new discoveries modifying conditions to such an extent that our best present judgment may be in error; but, assuming that increasing scarcity and cost of mineral fuels will gradually stimulate the selection and use of substitutes, it seems reasonable to predict that the one substitute which possesses the most desirable qualities is ethyl alcohol. The amount that can be produced is practically unlimited.

A very important fact distinguishing alcohol production by agriculture from the production and shipment out of the land of food products, meat, etc., or even wood, is that in the former, the land is not impoverished, as the mineral and nitrogenous matters can be returned to it, while in the food and wood carried away the richness of the land is passing away, too. Alcohol contains only carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, all of which come from the air itself.

MINE FATALITIES.

Eighteen Deaths During Month of August.

State Mine Inspector Harrison, who recently issued a circular in which he severely criticized mine operators and mine bosses for carelessness in the operation of the mines, furnishes the following list of casualties in the mines of the state during the month of August:

Belmont county, August 6, Stephen Boss, Polish, age 31, killed at Wheeling Creek mine by fall of slate stone. Belmont county, August 6, William W. Wright, American, age 25, injured August 6 by explosion of gas at W. J. Berry mine; died August 10. Belmont county, August 7, Walter Golden, Polish, age 20, killed at Lansing mine by explosion of powder. Belmont county, August 8 Tony Bosacco, Italian, age 31, killed at Pultney mine by fall of stone. Belmont county, August 20 Mike Puchbeck, Slav, age 38, killed at Barton mine by fall of soapstone. Belmont county, August 27, William Davis, Jr., killed at Provident mine by mine car forcing him against rib of coal.

Athens county, August 4, Edward Dix, American, 15 years old, killed at No. 203 mine by being caught between motor and mine car. Athens county, August 9, Thomas A. Campbell, American, age 54, killed at Doanville mine by coming in contact with electric wire.

Athens county, August 31, Frank Steadman, American, age 27, killed at No. 203 mine by fall of roof.

Jefferson county, August 22, Frank Hargai, Hungarian, age 27, killed at Rush Run No. 3 mine by fall of stone.

Jefferson county, August 30, John Yarak, killed at Yorkville mine by fall of slate.

Perry county, August 18, Nicholas Savage, American, age 21, killed at Santoy No. 2 mine by being caught between motor, motor pole and electric wire.

Perry county, August 24, Henry Saxton, American, age 27, killed at Chestnut Ridge mine by fall of stone.

Jackson county, August 2, Elmer Boyd, American, age 31, killed at Cehran mine by fall of slate.

Tuscarawas county, George Laviers, Welsh, age 51, injured August 6 at Somers No. 1 mine by fall of coal, died August 10.

Wayne county, August 23, Nick Christman, German, age 49, killed at West Lebanon mine by fall of coal.

Hocking county, August 27, Guy Dupler, age 16, killed at Cawthorne No. 6 mine by fall of coal.

BEAUTY RULES OF THE BEAUTIES.

Breakfast early, a little walk, a little talk, luncheon, an hour's rest, and at night Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. Tea or Tablets, 35 cents. The Baltzly Company.

TO CURE A GOLD IN ONE DAY. Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Baltimore and Return. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Sept. 8th and 9th good to return until Sept. 17th, good to stop over at Washington, D. C. and Harpers Ferry. Fare from Massillon \$12.25.

"The Independent" exchange column will bring results. Try it.



School Days are Approaching.

ANNUAL FALL TERM at THE MASSILLON ACTUAL BUSINESS COLLEGE opens Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 4th and 5th. New classes in all departments.

Our entire quarters are being repapered, thoroughly cleaned and beautified in many respects. Parents and prospective pupils interested in business studies should not put off making inquiry until opening days, at which time we are usually very busy.

The Massillon Actual Business College.

Massillon Phone 119.

CARS CAME TOGETHER.

Slight Wreck on C.-A. Line Friday Afternoon.

The baggage car and the car running between Massillon and Meyer's lake on the Canton-Akron railway collided at a switch just east of the Massillon city limits Friday afternoon, slightly damaging each car but injuring no one. The baggage car was westbound and the lake car eastbound. The latter was waiting at the switch on the main track for the baggage car, which was supposed to pass upon the switch at the east end. When the baggage car approached the switch it failed to take the switch and continued on the main track.

Motorman Hambaugh had the car well under control and applied the brakes instantly. The force of the baggage car against the stationary lake car was greatly reduced in a few yards. Motorman Hambaugh remained on his car until within a few feet of the lake car and then jumped to the ground.

Motorman Dohmer, of the lake car, tried to back his car, but did not have time to do this before the baggage car was upon him. He stepped from his car. The front ends of each car were damaged, but neither was thrown from the rails. Traffic was blocked a short time.

The passengers in the lake car were frightened, but soon recovered. A few received slight bruises from the jar of the collision. Other cars were provided for the passengers and some continued their journey to the lake, while others returned to the city. The blame for the accident has not been fixed. This will be a matter of investigation by the company.

W. C. T. U. OUTING.

Numerous Associations Represented at Meyer's Lake.

The press committee of the W. C. T. U. furnishes The Independent with the following account of the outing held by the organization at Meyer's lake Friday afternoon:

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Massillon had an outing at Meyer's lake Friday afternoon. It was an ideal day, not a drop of water falling (the water never deters any good achievement of this well banded association). Several visiting unions were represented by a large number, viz., North Lawrence, North Industry and last, but not least, our sister city, Canton, being with us in great numbers, among whom were County President Mrs. Meredith, Local President Mrs. Monroe, with Dr. Rager, of Simpson avenue church. After luncheon the Rev. Mr. Rager gave an interesting talk, among his first remarks informing us he had been one of the "first crusaders," and had been in the work to the present time, giving the temperance workers great credit for what they had accomplished and predicting still greater success in the future. Two long tables joined together were well filled with an abundance of everything of the season and scarcely an elbow room. After being seated all sang "Blest be the Tie That Binds," etc., after Dr. Rager returned thanks. Everyone displayed an unaccountable appetite for the good things the table groaned under. This coming together was profitable to each and everyone.

Don't let the baby suffer from colic, mags or any itching of the skin. Do Ointment gives instant relief, curiously, perfectly safe for children. All druggists sell it.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES. Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

"Had dyspepsia or indigestion for years. No appetite and what I did eat distressed me terribly." Buttock Blood Bitters cured me.—J. H. Walker, Sunbury, Ohio.

\$1.25 to Cedar Point, \$1.50 to Toledo. Round trip via Pennsylvania in lines from Massillon, Sunday, Sept. 2.

Wanted!

Old or new, baled or bulk. Am in the market at all times. Write me. Call me by phone No. 50. Also custom baling done.

CHAS. D. HORST, Navarre, O.

Bear in mind that the Want Columns are a good investment.

APPLICATION FOR PARDON

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of Ohio State Board of Pardon an application will be made for the pardon of William Henderson, convicted at the January term, 1904, of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, of the crime of second degree murder and sentenced to imprisonment in the Ohio Penitentiary for the period of life.

(Signed) WILLIAM HENDERSON.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to restore Gray Hair to its youthful color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

Try the Want Columns.

HUMBERGERS

The New Book is Here.

Our New Fall Style Suits & Coats

Now ready for your inspection. As in past seasons, this store will again lead, showing the Most Stylish Garments tailored for the Fall of 1906.

"Doc Gordon,"

by Mary Wilkins Freeman, On Sale Beginning Today

Fourth of the \$150,000 series.

50c instead of \$1.50.

Nothing better since "David Harum." This book to be had only at this store in the city.

Black Silk. You cannot find a 36 inch Black Chiffon Tuffet anywhere at \$1.75 a yard to beat the quality of our Special Grade we are selling every day at \$1.39 a yard.

Elbow Length Gloves, Black and White.

New Fall Waistings, 50c a Yard.

SILK DOWNE

All Wool Tricots 25c a yard
54 inch Melton Cloths \$1.00 a yard

We Can Supply Everything Necessary in the Way of School Supplies at a Very Small Cost.

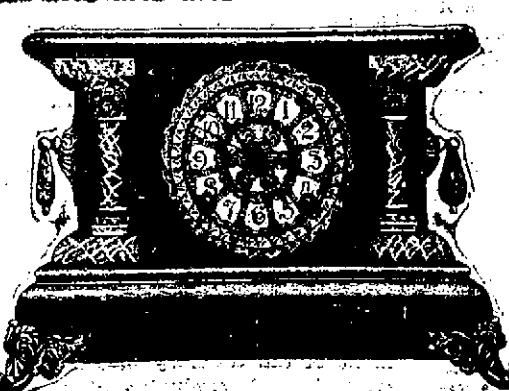
Slates, Slate Pencils, Pens, Pen Holders, Pen Wipers, Pencil Sharpeners, Pencil Boxes, Colored Crayons, Chalk, Book Satchels, Tablets, Lead Pencils, Rulers, Book Straps, Erasers.

See Our Window Displays.

HAHNEY'S, - - 20 E. Main St.

Pennsylvania Lines

Excursions to Baltimore, Sept. 8, 9—Jubilee Week. Chattanooga, Tenn. Sept. 18, 19, 20—Pike's Peak Centennial. Los Angeles—San Francisco Sept. 2 to 13—Nat'l Baptist Convention. If interested ask F. L. McWaters, Ticket Agent, Massillon, Ohio.



Sample of one of our

SPECIAL SALE

CLOCKS AT

\$4.79

C. C. MILLER, Jeweler and Optician

15 EAST MAIN STREET

The Store where Quality and Price is Always Right.

BREVITIES

THE HALL OF FAME.

The queen of Italy is noted for her acts of kindness to her poor subjects. At Portland, Me., Franklin H. Reeves was ordained and married at the same service.

The dowager empress of Russia is extremely fond of the Danish black or rye bread, such as is baked for the soldiers.

Achille J. Oisbel, a New York lawyer, who was born in Italy and was formerly the Marquis de Savina, says he would "rather be an American citizen than any sort of marquis."

At the Harvard commencement the oldest graduate in attendance was Rev. Robert H. Harlow of Quincy, Mass., who is in his ninetieth year and who graduated sixty-five years ago.

S. M. Watson of Biddeford, Me., was kicked by a horse recently. This fact is noteworthy because it is the first accident of the kind Mr. Watson has had in all his twenty years' experience as a horseholder.

Walter Graham Blackie of Blackie & Sons, the Scottish publishers, died the other day at the age of ninety-one. Besides Latin and Greek, he read German, French, Italian, Spanish, Danish, Norse and Dutch.

Charles Santley, the famous baritone, who is still singing at the age of seventy-two, is probably the greatest linguist in the concert world, speaking fluently French, German, Italian and Spanish, and has a wide knowledge of Greek and Latin.

The young sultan of Johore possesses one great peculiarity. Many years ago an accident with a horse resulted in nearly all his teeth being knocked out. These have been replaced by teeth of solid gold, in each of which a large diamond has been inserted.

John Ward, the Labor member for Stoke-on-Trent, is one of the most picturesque figures in the house of commons. He is six feet high, with a powerful physique gained from his early work in the navy. He holds the Egyptian star and the medal for the Suakin-Berber expedition of 1884.

Arthur J. Balfour, in spite of the disasters which happened to his party at the general elections, is still at the head of the largest and possibly the best political body in the world. As grand master of the Primrose league Mr. Balfour is virtually the leader of 1,722,825 members who have now been enrolled.

EDITORIAL FLINGS.

Now let's pull for a safe and sane Christmas.—Milwaukee Journal.

Count Boni de Castellane has lost his wife and her money and his seat in the French chamber of deputies, but he still has his reputation.—Springfield Union.

The doctors have now decided that there is no such thing as sunstroke. But if you make a good hustle for it you can die of shock consequent upon excessive caloric.—New York Mail.

No doubt most people who insist on having dogs and keeping them muzzled regard it as the duty of other people to wear armor plate in order to avoid being chewed up.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Dr. Andrew D. White wants criminal laws "with teeth in them." Our criminal laws have plenty of teeth. The trouble is our officials don't give the teeth enough to chew on.—Arkansas Gazette.

"We know how to accumulate wealth, but not how to distribute it," says Senator Elkins. "There are hundreds of young men who would be glad to give the senator the benefit of their experience in that line."—Washington Post.

SHORT STORIES.

Bandbox is really a riband box. San Francisco drummers now on the road sign themselves on the hotel register as from Greater San Francisco.

In the stomach of a large shark recently caught in the Adriatic sea many ox bones and a dolphin were found.

A Chicago money lender who had a working capital of \$2,500 was shown up in court the other day, and it was proved that he was making \$15,000 a year.

In the town of Savoy, which is perched over Hoosac mountain and the Hoosac tunnel, the census taker found not a house that had been painted in ten years.

Professor Thomas B. Stillwell of Hoboken, N. J., who recently gave a world renowned chemical dinner, purposes to give another meal soon, consisting chiefly of artificial eggs, which he will prepare with the aid of different chemicals.

GERMAN GLEANINGS.

In Germany stray dogs are captured in a fashion that appeals strongly to the humanitarian. Instead of being lassoed with a noose they are scooped up in a huge dip net.

Three German cities, Frankfurt, Rostock and Cologne, have public parks covering about half their area. Berlin, on the other hand, has less than 6 per cent of its area taken up by parks.

By way of celebrating the seventieth birthday of the eminent chemist, Adolf von Baeyer, his friends and pupils have brought out a collection of his scientific papers in two volumes of over 2,000 pages.

A chauffeur in Berlin was sent on an errand in a suburb some time ago. He never returned, abandoning his wife and four children, while the owner of the motor car was out 15,000 marks.

STRAIGHT TIPS.

Care of Men's Clothes Saves Tailor's Services.

Caring for men's clothes is something almost every woman has to do some time in her life, for not always is the expense of a tailor's services possible, and to many it is a difficult task simply because they do not understand just how to press trousers that bag at the knees or how to remove the sheen from coats that have perhaps outlived their usefulness or eradicate spots that destroy the appearance of an otherwise neat looking suit.

"Pressing trousers is really exceedingly simple," declares a woman whose husband's clothes always look as if they were cared for by an expert tailor. "If they are pressed after every second or third wearing the knees will not only never bag, but the creases at the front and back will always look fresh. The actual pressing is very easy. The seams at the sides of the trousers should be carefully matched before the trousers are laid on the ironing board. This done, a damp cloth should be placed over the material and a hot iron used to press out the lines. The steaming caused by the wet cloth and the heat from the iron shrinks the stretched portions into shape, removing the bagginess. After this is done hang them to dry thoroughly before being worn."

"Grease spots should, of course, be removed with gasoline, naphtha or some cleansing fluid and the material well brushed and aired before being pressed or the dirt will be ironed into the cloth and the entire labor lost. Press Garments Often."

"Coats and vests need pressing about once a week if worn frequently, but I should never suggest doing this at home, for to properly iron shoulders, backs and fronts, of these garments boards regularly shaped, such as tailors have, are necessary, and without them the work is bound to look botched. So it is much better to send them to a tailor, for all torn places in either coats or trousers can often be mended so

that they will not show, while if attempted at home by one who is not familiar with such work the suit will be practically ruined."

"When not in use coats and vests should always be placed on hangers to keep the shoulders in shape and the neck of the former from sagging, as it is bound to do if hung from a tape at the top. Trousers, too, should be placed on hangers with the bottoms up to keep the legs carefully in shape and to preserve the creases in them."

"Taking the shine from clothes is not difficult to accomplish if a damp cloth is placed over a very hot iron and the latter held close to the material, though not placed directly upon it. Or a sponging with diluted ammonia and water and a careful rubbing afterward will often have the desired effect on clothes that have become worn and shiny from use."

"At least once a week all suits should be hung in the sun inside out if they are of a color that is likely to fade, and the dust pounded out of them with a light rattan stick. The pockets at such times should also be turned out and brushed, for they collect dust that will gather in great rolls and annoy the wearer if not removed. Suits of linen or crash are treated just like any other wash garment."

Don'ts For the Business Girl.
Don't speak in a listless voice.
Don't wear long skirts to the office.
Don't affect an untidy style of hair-dressing.
Don't bring your home troubles to the office and air them there.
Don't wear overtimed and flashy clothes. Wear plain clothes with appropriate blouses.
Don't try to be mannish either in dress or manner. The mannish business woman is out of fashion, fortunately.
Don't complain of your health. If you are too ill to work, say so and go home. So long as you are able to work keep silent about your ailments, and you will gain more sympathy and admiration by your courage than by any amount of groaning.

Wear a Rose in Your Hair.

So long as a woman clings to the rose or the bow in her hair she has not lost her sense of poetry, and so long as a woman keeps her sense of poetry just so long does she hold man in the hollow of her hand.

A sense of poetry is a sense of beauty. It is so closely akin to beauty itself that it is often mistaken for the much desired gift.

Few of the world's greatest actresses have regular features, but they have a sense of beauty which prompts them to graceful motions, artistic dressing and the daintiness which is so potent a charm. Little touches of coquetry in a woman's dress are more dangerous to a man than the features of a Greek goddess.

Obvious.

Bacon—You say your wife does all her own cooking?

Egbert—Yes, she does her own. I take my meals at the club.

FOR THE CHILDREN

Goosey Gander.

Goosey Gander's name was just plain Baby Goose until one day. This is how it happened:

There were five little goslings in the family. The liveliest one was named Baby Goose, and it was he who was the naughtiest. If one of his brothers found a fat worm Baby Goose would not let him eat it in peace. If he did not want it himself he would tell another brother to try to snatch it away.

One day Baby Goose saw one of his brothers find a big, fat worm right on top of the ground. At the same time he saw what looked like a big bottle fly very near his own head. To keep others from catching the fly Baby Goose cried:

"Hurry and catch that worm, sister, before Gandy swallows it." Then as his sister fought over the worm with Gandy, Baby Goose opened his big bill and swallowed the insect alive.

But oh, dear! It was not a bottle fly at all. It was a big bumble bee! Have you ever swallowed a bumble bee? If you have you probably remember it!

"What a foolish goosey gander you are!" said his mother when he ran crying to her. "Credulness causes much trouble."

"Goosey Gander!" cried his brother and sisters teasingly. "We will call him Goosey Gander."

It was a long time before Goosey Gander forgot the sting of that bee.—Washington Star.

Bean Bag Basket Ball.

Suspend a basket by a rope from a doorway or some other place where it can swing freely. Place the first player at a certain distance from it and give him three or four bean bags or as many as you have. Then pull the basket to a certain height and let it swing back. The player tries to throw the bean bags into the basket while it is swinging. He is allowed a certain time, but within that time he can use the bean bags that have missed again. Some one else can pick them up for him. The player who places most in the basket wins. It is well to remove your mother's best vase from the shelf near the doorway and to warn the members of the household against entering the room unexpectedly.

Another bean bag game is to place the players in three groups. The first group throws to the last group, and the group in between tries to catch the bean bags on the fly.

The Junco a Bird to Know.

The junco is timid. He's a northerner. He is a winter resident. He is ever genial and vivacious. And he is simply never quarrelsome. He is likely to arrive in September from farther north.

He raises his family in the Catskills and New England. He is the size of the sparrow and belongs to the finch family. One writer has called this bird the "little gray robed monk."

Though he revels in cold and snow, he does not like the arctic blasts. He began his song of wooing before he left us in the spring.

He has several outer tail feathers that are conspicuous in flight.

Ap-pa-ra-tus or Ap-pa-rat-us?

If you want to see a look of complete amazement on somebody's face, tell him or her that this word is pronounced ap-pa-rat-us, with the accent on the third syllable and the "a" in that syllable sounded like "a" in "fate." As every wide awaker knows, the universal pronunciation of the word is ap-pa-rat-us, and this shows how a bad habit will grow. Look in any good dictionary and you will see that it is ap-pa-rat-us and that there is not a sign of authority anywhere for ap-pa-rat-us. Ask your teacher about it.—Chicago News.

Rich Indians.

If it be permitted to call an Indian tribe a "people" as that term is used in statistical matters some of them, it is said, are the richest in the world. According to figures that the editor saw recently, the English are the richest civilized people in the world, with an average per capita of \$1,236. France comes next, with an average of \$1,102, and the United States third, with an average of \$1,029. But some of the Indian tribes out west, by reason of the sale of their lands to the government, are worth, it is said, from \$5,000 to \$10,000 per capita.

Bobby Was Scared.

It was a cold morning and Robbie came rushing into the house much excited. "Mommer!" he cried, "there's something the matter with me. Please send for the doctor. I'm breathing fog!"

A Queer School.

There was once a school where the mistress, Miss Rule, taught a number of misses that vexed her.

Miss Chief was the lass At the head of the class, And young Miss Demeanor was next her.

Poor little Miss Irap Spilled the ink in her lap, And Miss Fortune fell under the table.

Miss Conduct they all Did Miss Creant call, But Miss State declared this a fable.

Miss Lay lost her book, And Miss Lead and Miss Ink To show her the place where to find it, But upon the wrong nail Had Miss Place hung her veil, And Miss Deed hid the book safe behind it.

They went on very well, As I have heard tell, Till Miss Take brought in Miss Under-stand-ing; Miss Conjecture then guessed Evil things of the rest, And Miss Counsel advised their disband-ing.

—Chicago News.

QUICK HOT BREAD.

Some Well Tried Recipes That Are Easy to Use.

How often does it happen, even to the best of housekeepers, that one's maid appears a few minutes before lunchtime, with her hands demurely folded and an expression of hopelessness on her countenance as she announces, "Please, ma'am, there's no bread for lunch." Or perhaps a sudden influx of callers on a cold afternoon brings a desire for a cup of tea—with its attending biscuit—and the store closet reveals nothing but empty boxes. Here are some recipes to tide over such a chasm:

Plain Gems.—Sift together one pint of sifted pastry flour, one level teaspoonful of salt and five level teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Pour over this one cupful of milk, stir just enough to make a smooth batter, no longer. Drop from the spoon into gem pans, and bake in a quick oven from fifteen to eighteen minutes. Bread flour may be used in making them, but one-third cupful more of milk will be required.

Coru Muffins.—One cupful of cornmeal (the fine kind, not the granulated); one cupful of flour, half a cupful of sugar, one teaspoonful of baking powder, half a teaspoonful of salt. In these rub one generous tablespoonful of butter. (If you are in a great hurry, the butter may be softened near the fire.) Add the yolks of two eggs and a cupful of milk—sour milk with a little soda is best—and last of all the beaten whites. Stir it all up as quickly as possible and pour into gem pans. Bake about twenty minutes.

Wheat Puffs.—Two cupfuls of milk, two eggs, two cupfuls of flour. Beat hard and very smooth and bake.

Lemon Tea Cakes.—(These hardly come under the heading "quick" as compared with the others, but the recipe is so useful to have in an emergency that it is added.) One egg, one cupful of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of milk, juice and rind of two small lemons, one teaspoonful of baking powder, flour enough to roll out.—Delinctor.

How to Be Popular.

The secret of getting along with everybody and having a good time wherever you go is to like people and to take an interest in their lives. It does not matter whether it is a princess or a serving maid, a statesman or a farmer whom you are thrown with for a few minutes or a few hours, find out the main interest of the life you have met and talk about that and you will interest yourself and your hearer too. This human nature lover is a separate and distinct individual from the man who calls himself a student of human nature. This student looks at his neighbors usually through a quizzing glass and continually takes inventory of their vices, defects and weaknesses. The other person comes to his or her fellows with love in the heart and in her mind the one thought, "We are brothers and sisters, what can I do for you?" She cares only and looks only for the grand human sentiments in the heart of each man or woman she meets. And somehow she finds them. Be the quantity great or infinitesimally small, she calls it out. She has friends everywhere. People love her, believe and confide in her. Why? Because she loves, believes in and takes an interest in everybody.

For the Dressmaker.

To strengthen shirt buttonholes stitch them around with cotton after they are finished. They will then last much longer and will not tear away from the material.

In sewing a piece of material on the bias to a straight piece the former is apt to become stretched. To avoid this the bias should be placed underneath, and it will then be sewn in evenly.

It is often difficult to prevent the pile of velvet from being crushed in stitching it, and a good plan is to place a piece of the same material face downward on it. The fingers, resting on this, will not flatten the pile.

When altering a blouse it is a mistake to move the shoulder seam to the front. A better plan is to let it drop backward instead of forward.

A Homemade Cabinet.

A cabinet for the keeping of household books, accounts, etc., will prove a boon to all who love a tidy and well appointed house. It is of simple construction—an old box serves the purpose admirably. A shelf should be inserted as shown, and a hinged door might be affixed. At the top, which is pointed, a hole should be bored for the reception of a strong nail wherewith to hang up the cabinet.

A Timely Hint.
One housekeeper has won a name for herself by canning pineapple and sweet apples together. The pineapples were canned early in the season and added to a very rich sirup with halves or quarters of sweet apples cooked tender. They are a great improvement over quinces and sweet apples.

Floating Theater on Rhine.
An enterprising citizen of Berlin named De Houdt is having a floating theater constructed in Holland, which he intends to use on the Rhine. A seating capacity of 2,500 is to be provided, and one of the chief attractions planned for this floating house of amusement is the engagement of an Italian opera company. It is proposed to tow the novel theater from town to town.

Wind Resistance.
It is calculated that a twelve horsepower touring car, built for moderate speed, requires more than five horsepower to overcome the resistance of the atmosphere—the wind of its own making—at thirty-two miles an hour, whereas the same automobile, if it could be driven at the speed of 114 miles an hour, would require 234 horsepower merely to offset the air resistance.

How to Waterproof Cloth.
To waterproof cloth take of powdered alum and sugar of lead each half an ounce and stir them into a gallon of rain water, and when the mixture is clear pour off the upper liquid. Immerse the cloth for twenty-four hours, then dry and press it. The cloth will be uninjured in color and texture and will stand any amount of rain to which you are likely to be exposed.

How to Prepare For Its Enjoyment in a Sensible Manner.
It is always well to get into first class physical condition before you undertake an ocean journey, for you are sure to tax your strength daily as far as it will go, says the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. Your family physician can give you some safe, simple remedies fitted to your constitution, which you can take while abroad for any of the ordinary ailments to which your individual flesh is heir, thus sparing you many an uncomfortable moment as well as the necessity of calling in a strange practitioner. However good this doctor is, he may not immediately know how best to treat you.

The safest plan is not to take anything which your doctor does not heartily endorse, to avoid sweets, uncooked fruit and all things not likely to agree with you. When nauseated, assume a recumbent attitude and remain as quiet as possible. Take only hot and easily assimilated food and have a hot water bag, which you can place either at your feet or stomach. Heat will soothe a spasm of seasickness when all other methods fail. Spend as much time as possible on deck.

All travelers will find it convenient to have a piece of oiled silk, oilcloth or even waterproof cloth, if not a bag, wherein to wrap wet sponges and towels. Besides all the usual toilet articles, travelers are expected to provide their own soap. This is conveniently carried in the form of soap leaves. Be sure to have a celluloid case for your toothbrush bristles.

A flat steamer trunk to be left at the steamer office until your return is desirable. This will contain your steamer rug and a small pillow anyhow and probably most of your steamer outfit. A man should have on the steamer one medium weight traveling suit of good make able to withstand weather.

Underwear of extra thickness will make this suit warm enough for cold ocean days, while a couple of suits of gauze underwear will adapt it to temperate and even moderately hot days. An extra suit for emergencies, dress clothes, as need for them is likely to arise; a mackintosh or raincoat, which can answer for overcoat on cold days and even a dressing gown on a pinch, make the bulk of the impedimenta.

A felt hat of comfortable make and shape and a traveling cap answer every purpose as headgear for the average tourist. Most travelers, male and female, will find it wise to take the least possible amount of clothing with them. The only article of which both sexes should have a plenty at the start is footwear, which should be new, yet thoroughly broken in. Remember you are to walk many a mile and stand many an hour. Low heels, rubber preferred, are an assistance, and in most cases "high-necked" shoes are better than the "decollate" variety. Keep your ankles warm on shipboard.

Ladies should set out with one tailor made skirt and jacket, as plain as possible, of a material which will shed the rain and dust and stand the sun. These should be so constructed that you can get in and out of them without aid from anybody else. Belt, collar and tie should be securely fastened to shirt-waist and jacket, so that they cannot be mislaid even in an emergency.

How to Care For Tired Feet.
People who suffer from tired feet may note that a good deal of their discomfort is caused by the fact that they wear stockings that do not fit. Indeed, the fit of stockings is almost as important as that of shoes, says London Lancet. They should have as few seams as possible, as these cause corns. The feet should be bathed at night, and this treatment is an excellent sleep producer. The water should be salted. The feet should be scrubbed all over with a nailbrush, which will often prevent the formation of corns, while hard spots on the soles may be reduced with a piece of fine emery paper or pumice stone before the feet are placed in water.

How to Keep Our Wild Fowl.
To keep our wild fowl from further decrease and better to increase their abundance it is vitally necessary so to regulate shooting that there shall always remain each spring a sufficient breeding stock to return to the wilderness "nurseries," certainly in no less numbers than the year before, says Country Life. Various restrictive measures which are now in force are none too many and are eminently wise and necessary, but there are the best of reasons for believing that the thing most emphatically needed at the present time is the absolute stopping of spring shooting in all parts of the country.

How to Prevent Tan.
If you are obliged to be out of doors very much you should secure a good cream and vegetable powder, says the Pittsburg Press. Each time before venturing out apply a little of the cream and then dust on the powder. In this way the face is well protected, and you will avoid another crop of the freckles and also be able to prevent the skin from becoming tanned. Each night wash the face with warm water and a good, mild soap, then rub on the whitening cream. In the morning wash with cold water. You will find that this treatment will bleach your skin as nothing else can.

CLOTHES OF LEATHER

Gowns and Waistcoats Now Made of This Material.

PREPARED BY A NEW PROCESS

Some Features of the Exhibit of the First Annual Shoe and Leather Fair—Califskin Now Manufactured Into Shoes of Dainty Colors—A New Patent Leather—Artificial Rubber.

"And some in leather gowns" is the way the old nursery rhyme should read if it is to be brought down to date.

A visit to the first annual shoe and leather fair held in Chicago recently proved that, for one of the features of the exhibit was the leather which is being used for gowns and waistcoats in place of velvet.

The process by which the leather is prepared is a new one, the product having been made but a few weeks, says the Chicago Evening Post. It has the appearance of panne velvet and is very soft. It is said to be superior to velvet in wearing qualities, proving the adage that "there is nothing like leather."

In addition it can be washed with soap and water when it is soiled. The patterns on the leather are brought out by cutting, and it can be used with good effect for pillows, banners and other decorative purposes.

Another feature of the fair was an exhibit of shoes made of calf in chrome colors. Until recently all shoes made in the dainty colors, so much worn now, were of kid. But by a new process calfskin can be used. It is more durable and can be washed, as kid shoes cannot be.

The colored shoes will continue in vogue during the winter. There are a number of two shades, which, having the sanction of Paris upon them, should prove popular. Next to white shoes, which will reign supreme, an "oyster gray" is said to be destined to be the favorite. It is almost a pearl gray and will be popular for dancing shoes.

A striking shade is known as Japanese orange, being a variation of the usual orange shade. A pair of low shoes in this color, with tiny straps crossing the instep and buttoning with silver buttons, are striking enough to attract special attention. The coral and lavender shades continue to be fashionable.

The pump will be the approved form of shoe, and spats will be worn with them when necessary. Many of the shoes shown were beaded elaborately. An exquisite pair of party shoes of pale lavender in the chrome colored calf were embroidered with tiny amethysts in an elaborate pattern. Hand painted shoes are to be worn by those who can afford them, tiny rosebuds on a white background being shown as especially tasteful.

Welcome news to those whose pride has made their feet suffer as they wore their patent leathers will be the announcement of a new leather known as "demipatent." It looks a great deal like patent leather, but its manufacturer says that it has none of the ungainly characteristics of the patent leather—that is to say, it does not "draw" the feet and it does not crack or peel.

Automobile makers will be interested in the claims of one of the exhibitors that he has made an artificial rubber which cannot be distinguished from the genuine rubber except in its price. The demand for rubber has become so great since the days of unnumbered tires that the supply cannot be equal to it.

The secret of the artificial rubber is being guarded carefully, its inventor simply saying it is made from "by-products." He says it can be used interchangeably with rubber and that its price will be much less.

TAFT JOKE APPRECIATED.

One Told by Brewer Used by Comic Papers All Over the World.

Secretary Taft figures in comic papers all over the world as the result of the joke Associate Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court told at the expense of the secretary of war at the Yale commencement, says a Washington dispatch to the New York Times.

The pleasantry, it will be remembered, was based on a compliment Justice Brewer desired to pay to the chivalry of Yale men.

"Yale men everywhere are polite," said Justice Brewer. "But Secretary Taft is the most polite man I ever saw in my life. Why, the other day I was in a street car with him, and he got up and gave his seat to three women."

Scores of clippings based on this joke reach the war department every week. The joke has found its way into many languages, but the Germans seem to appreciate it most. Many of the German papers comment on the story at length and say that at last real wit seems to be developing among the Yankees.

Floating Theater on Rhine.
An enterprising citizen of Berlin named De Houdt is having a floating theater constructed in Holland, which he intends to use on the Rhine. A seating capacity of 2,500 is to be provided, and one of the chief attractions planned for this floating house of amusement is the engagement of an Italian opera company. It is proposed to tow the novel theater from town to town.

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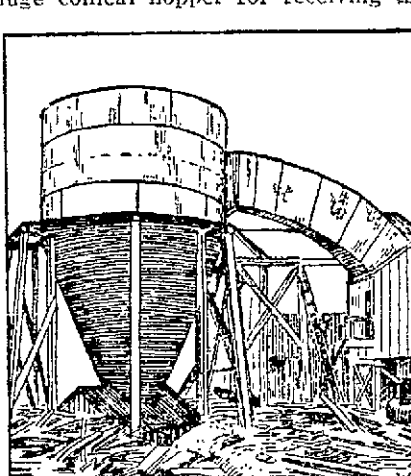
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A HUGE CINDER TRAP.

Apparatus For Removing Flying Cinders From Smoke.

An interesting device for removing cinders from smoke on a large scale is in use in Portland, Ore., where the operating plant of the street railways employs sawmill refuse as fuel, says Engineering News. It has been found impossible to consume 350 tons of this stuff per day without producing an immense mass of flying cinders, which have proved a nuisance to the surrounding region. During the past year a cinder separating installation has been put in by the railway company, and in several months' working it has proved completely successful.

This installation consists of an induced draft plant discharging through a large steel separator of the same form as shavings separators used in sawmills. The separator is shown in the view herewith. The induced draft is obtained by a twenty foot steel plate fan connected to the boiler up-casts, which discharges into a steel plate flue leading into the separator. The latter is simply a vertical cylinder of steel plate, thirty-two feet in diameter, partly closed at the top, so as to leave a sixteen foot central opening, through which the smoke escapes. Inside the cylinder is a spiral of the same diameter as the smoke outlet. The bottom of the separator forms a huge conical hopper for receiving the



CINDER SEPARATOR.

cinders. The height of the separator from bottom of hopper to discharge opening is fifty-six feet.

The smoke, entering the separator tangentially, describes a spiral path and loses velocity until it passes up through the open top of the separator. The maximum velocity of flow of the gases in the flue leading from fan to separator is about 5,200 feet per minute. The velocity at the discharge opening, which is twice the size of the flue, is therefore about 1,300 feet per minute. The cinders are dropped in the range between these two velocities. As the gases lose velocity, the cinders, being heavy, drop in a spiral path to the hopper shaped bottom. Here they collect until removed by a steam driven conveyor, which takes them to the boiler furnaces for burning. The cinders collected vary in size from very fine particles up to pieces about one inch long.

A Wonderful Cement.

Professor Alexander Winchell is credited with the invention of a cement that will stick to anything. Take two ounces of clear gum arabic, one and one-half ounces of fine starch and one-half ounce of white sugar. Pulverize the gum arabic, dissolve it in as much water as the

FORCING EATING.

Do Not Make a Child Take Food It Does Not Want.

"Never force a child to eat food it does not want," says a well known children's specialist in the New York Telegram, "and let it choose the things it likes if they are not known to be injurious, for when a small boy or girl is in a normally healthy condition the appetite should not be abnormal and the dishes it craves the system ordinarily needs, I believe, and for that reason I think a mother should ask a child between the ages of five and seven what food it wants at meals and endeavor to supply the dishes asked for."

"I always lay special stress on the statement—never force a child to eat food it does not want—for I know from my experience that nothing will bring on indigestion quicker than to make a youngster eat a dish it does not care for. Rebelling against the food makes the boy or girl nervous, and nothing so readily disarranges the stomach as excitement. For the child's own good I think it should never be compelled to take undesirable foodstuffs. Yet I know many parents with healthy children who decide what is good for them and then place the dishes before the little ones, and if they do not eat of them they get nothing, but this course of treatment with a nervously constituted child is injurious and more than apt to bring on chronic indigestion."

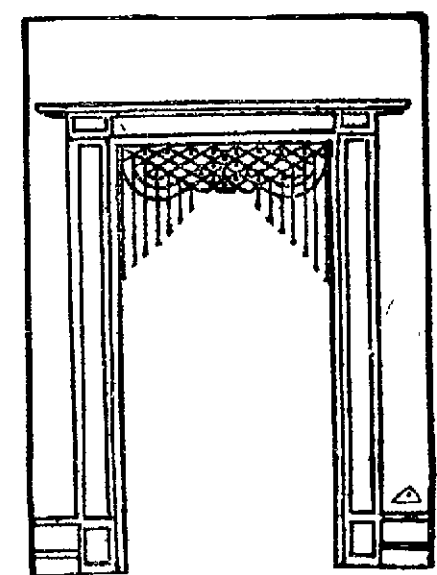
"Of course parents must select the dishes to a certain extent. They should make sure that there is plenty of variety in vegetables and fruits, especially during the summer months, when fresh ones are so plentiful."

"But, aside from there being a sufficient number of dishes to keep the appetite good, I should permit a child to regulate its own diet."

DOOR DRAPERY.

Attractive Curtains Made of Strands of Wooden Balls.

A new kind of door drapery that bids fair to displace some now used is the invention of a Cleveland man. It consists of a series of strands of solid wooden balls, arranged to form an attractive and novel appearance. The



STRANDS OF WOODEN BALLS.

balls are all of a uniform size and can be colored to suit individual tastes. Designs of more than usual beauty can be made by careful arrangement of the balls. Besides being less destructive than bamboo or cloth curtains, they would also be more readily cleaned.—Chicago News.

Keeping Food.

In an icebox which I looked into recently two slices of sirloin steak were laid flat on the ice. In lifting them from the ice to a plate they were turned over, and the side which had been next to the ice was bleached white. The woman who had laid the meat directly on the ice knew better probably than to put it into a pan of water to soak, but she had accomplished nearly the same thing; for the melting ice had almost entirely washed away the juices of the meat. Leaving meat in wrapping paper is another way to waste its juices.

Because water is the native element of a live fish is no sign that a dressed fish should soak in water. It should be wiped with a wet cloth and laid on a plate in the icebox. It is well to keep in mind that frozen or cold storage foods spoil more quickly than fresh food when brought into the house. This causes some surprise, as when a chicken or fish apparently in perfect condition spoils in a few hours, even in the family icebox. Meat that is on the doubtful line is often made palatable by a bath in soda and water.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Stewing Meat.

Stewing has been described as the most economical method of cooking ever invented. No great heat is required, and practically no attention is needed, and by this process we are enabled to make use of pieces of meat which, while very nutritious when carefully dressed, would otherwise be too tough for food. The meat is put in the stew pan with a very little cold water—not enough to cover it—and then gradually heated. Remember, stews must never boil! When the meat is half done vegetables may be put in.

Airing Linens.

Linens should be given a thorough airing every now and then; most thoroughly of all, of course, just after they have come from the laundry. Plenty of light and air, as well as soap and water, are necessary to keep them in spotless condition, for what occult reason only some one wise in the laws of physics can tell. But the results will tell their own tale—linens are the best preventives of "freckles" and mold and mildew.

NATIONAL APPLE DAY.

Date Set For Annually Paying Tribute to This Fruit.

Everybody get ready for Apple day. The third Tuesday of every October has been set apart by the American apple growers' congress as a day for the payment of special tribute to this glorious fruit. The observance is to begin the 16th of next October.

While there were no specific suggestions as to how Apple day should be celebrated, the members of the congress unanimously agreed, on October as the month in which to hold the celebration, because about that time of the year most of the fair-take place in the southwestern states, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. It is hoped the fair dates can be arranged to coincide with the apple festival.

The members of the apple congress think the popularity of the apple will spread much more rapidly if Apple day is made a feature of the fairs wherever possible. In such a case apples from all over the country could be exhibited and prizes could be given for apple pies, apple sauces and for the best apples from each community.

This, the apple growers think, would encourage the cultivation of the fruit, which, they say, is not half as well appreciated as it deserves to be.

In places where fairs are held either earlier or later than Apple day special apple exhibits should be held.

The members of the congress hope that the third Tuesday in October will in time become a fixed holiday on the calendar of the United States just as Labor day and Thanksgiving day.

MEN'S AUTUMN STYLES.

Coats a Trifle Shorter and Without Vents—Trousers Narrower.

Concerning clothes for autumn the tendency has been so well defined that one could hardly go amiss, so there is no particular prophetic merit in having hit the mark to a nicety. The ultra model of lounge suit is primarily for autumn, yet I anticipate no radical departures from its pattern in the suit for winter. The jacket is a trifle shorter than that for spring and summer, is cut with very little shaping at the waist, fits snugly about the hips and is fashioned without vent. The lapel has the long roll and is closely notched and the edge is cut rather sharply away from the lower button with curved instead of the prevailing angular effect. Shoulders are squared and sleeves narrower than heretofore. Pocket flaps follow the curves of the jacket edge. Wide stitching on collar lapel and edges is a distinctive characteristic. The breast pocket may be incorporated or not, according to individual preference.

Owing to the vogue of the high cut waistcoat six and seven buttons are used. Trousers are not so wide and will be cut to extend scarcely below the ankle. We may expect extremes in this regard and likewise a lot of published statements of the return to "high waters," which will be away only if the tide rises too far. Then, also, a fad will be the turnups at the bottom, which, however, will not prevail beyond the calendar limits of autumn if, indeed, biting weather does not compel its abandonment ere that date.

NOVEL CLEVELAND SCHOOL.

Girls to Be Trained For Service in Homes of Rich.

Mrs. Tom L. Johnson, wife of the mayor, has joined with many other wealthy and prominent Cleveland women to further the interests of a "training school in household science," which will be opened in the Burt mansion, Prospect avenue and East Thirty-second street, Cleveland.

The school will be one of the most novel in the country, says the New York American, in that board will be given free to all girls who are anxious to train for service in the homes of the rich and are properly recommended.

Miss Frances Broderick and Mrs. N. F. Schreck are to be in charge of the institution. Miss Broderick said recently:

"We will teach everything necessary for a girl to know when she enters domestic service. We will even teach the deportment consistent with homes of luxury."

With the backing of wealthy women it is believed the school is slated for great success.

President to See Target Practice.

President Roosevelt has made plans to be present at the next target practice of the fleet, which will be held off Massachusetts bay on Sept. 23, and to be on board one of the war ships taking part in it. This will be the first time that a president of the United States has been on board a vessel at target practice since 1843, when President Tyler and several members of his cabinet went on board the Princeton to see "the Ponce de Leon" fired. On that occasion the famous gun, a monster in its day, burst at the first shot and killed the secretary of the navy and the secretary of state and injured thirteen other persons.

Vocation's End.

When the branch is all bare,
When the blossom is fair,
And the meadow grows green and brown,
When the cars seem each day
To run only one way,
That is the way to the town,
Then you yearn for the life
That means bustle and strife,
And sylvan delights become tame,
And a voice far away
Seems to whisper and say
That it's time to get into the game.

When the breeze now and then
Hints of autumn again,
And the blood feels a quickening thrill;
When a leaf here and there
Flutters forth in the air
From the sycamore up on the hill;
When the shrill katydid,
In the foliage hid,
Has begun its incessant acclaim,
There's a warning complete
And unconsciously sweet
That it's time to get into the game.
—Washington Star.

CLOCKS FOR POLICE.

Device to Keep Tabs on Somerville (N. J.) Bluecoats.

GOOD AS A REGULAR ROUNDMAN

Automatic Timepieces Will Record Policemen's Going and Coming. Must Be Wound Every Half Hour With Keys Distributed Along Officers' Beats—How the Bluecoats Record It.

The guardians of the law of Somerville, N. J., are bawling the proposed installation of a clocklike device which will keep tabs on them while on post with the efficiency of a regular roundman, says the New York Telegram. The town board has already passed favorably upon the plan, and it is to be experimented with as soon as some of the "clocks" which have been ordered arrive.

Edward F. Brown, who is a New York broker by day and Somerville police commissioner at night, is responsible for the new idea. It is to be worked out as follows:

Every man on patrol duty will carry with him an automatic timepiece about two-thirds the size of a Waterbury alarm clock. Each clock is to have six keys and the keys are to be kept in separate boxes which will be stationed at six different points on his beat. Every half hour he must go to a different box, take the key from it, wind his clock with it and thereby register his whereabouts at that time. Printed placards are to be distributed all over town informing the citizens where each policeman is supposed to be at certain times. By this plan the police commissioner hopes to be able not only to keep tabs upon his men, but also to let the citizens know just where to summon police aid if it is desired.

The rank and file of bluecoats here, however, do not take kindly to the plan. They see terrifying possibilities in it and look upon its installation with dread.

"Gee," said the day force, whose beat covers the whole town from 9 in the morning till 7 at night, "it looks as if they were trying to Binghamize us. Next thing you know we'll get the two platoon order and then one post." And he groaned at the mental picture of such a calamity.

"Of course, you know," he continued, "there's a portion of the force that ain't been living up exactly to the rules and regulations of this department. That portion has been seen at times patrolling his beat as if it were shaped like the letter Z, but I'm hanged if I can see why we should all be compelled to find the keyhole of a clock just because one may miss it. Take it for mine, the wife will have to build an extension on my vest pocket if I've got to carry a Waterbury clock to work with me."

Two-thirds of the night force almost wept when the sad news of the clock scheme was conveyed to them.

"It's tough," said one.

"You bet," said the other.

Just then the other third of the mid-night squad arrived on the scene.

"What's the row?" he inquired.

When informed of the new plan he was silent for a moment. Then he turned to the others and said, "Well, we'll have to learn solitaire, and that's all there is to it."

"But penicill's a fine game," muttered one of the others absentmindedly.

"Yes, but you can't play it all by yourself," was the curt reply.

Although the force is opposed to the clock scheme, the townfolk think it's the one best bet—that is, the majority of them do. Some of them, however, are so pessimistic that they believe the police will soon find a way to "beat" their beat.

"When the plan was outlined to the town post, who is the most pessimistic of the lot, he chanted gloomily:

"Dickery, dickery, dick,
The cop wound up his clock;
The clock struck one,
His work was done,
Dickery, dickery, dick."

"That's what I'll be like," he said, "and that's no Mother Goose yarn. If a cop wants to kill time he'll kill it, see."

And judging from the attitude of "the cops" if the clock device is installed they will certainly try "to kill time."

Amethysts in Favor.

The gem of the season is undoubtedly the amethyst, and almost every lady of fashion is now wearing the pretty purple stone; says a London cable to the Philadelphia North American. Queen Alexandra first set the fashion. Her example was easy to follow, as amethysts are by no means expensive. Stones of the size of an almond nut, of the best quality, can be purchased for \$15, but those of a lighter color can be obtained for \$2.50 or \$3. Set in the form of a pendant or brooch is the most becoming manner to wear the gem.

Novelties For Flower Display.

Baskets of English radiator glass are among the novelties which have come into vogue for summer entertaining. This lovely ware, showing all the colors of the rainbow with the softness of an opal and the dainties of a wide mouthed basket filled with nasturtiums or varicolored roses and dahlias, is indescribable. Mrs. Roosevelt received such a basket from Mrs. Whitelaw Reid when the war first attained popularity in England, and it has formed the centerpiece in all her Oyster Bay dinner parties.

TRAIN GIRLS FOR WIVES.

Technical Institution to Turn Out Experts Planned in Cleveland.

Superintendent Elson and Assistant Superintendent Hicks have planned a technical high school in Cleveland to prepare girls to become wives, says a Cleveland dispatch to the New York Times. They will be taught to sweep, cook, economize in household expenditures, make their own clothes, take care of babies and nurse their husbands when they come home sick from the office.

"We are going to fit our girls to become wives and not servants, and cooking is only one of the features of the course," said Mr. Hicks recently. "A partial outline of the course would be this: First year, applied arts and elementary sewing; second year, elementary chemistry in its relation to household duties and a continuation of arts and sewing; third and fourth years, cooking."

"The average girl who marries nowadays is pitifully ignorant of the duties the average man expects her to perform as his wife. She knows nothing of cooking, usually. She must be taught how to care for the invalid, the foods he requires and the attention his room must receive."

"She must learn the care of little babies. Thousands of the little ones are a daily sacrifice this hot weather to motherly ignorance."

"She should know how economically to do her marketing, economically in the broader use of the word. She should learn the value of proportion in the preparation of the daily meals, how some foods go better with others and what foods are best at certain periods of the year. She should know also when and how to put up fruits in the form of preserves and jellies."

"All these things we shall teach them."

DRESS FOR FAIR COPS.

Women Who Would Be Atlantic City Policemen Give Suggestions.

Major Stoy's threat to use women as police because of the scarcity of able-bodied men willing to wear brass buttons on the beach has aroused the question of the proper costume in which the fair cops are to be paraded. Several women who want jobs on the force have taken the matter into their own hands, says an Atlantic City dispatch to the New York World. One of them sent a letter to the mayor with a sketch of her curves and angles and a treatise on dress.

"I hope I will not be thought presumptuous," she wrote, "when I say that the uniform which I may be compelled to wear will have considerable to do with my acceptance should I be selected. I have in mind a uniform of blue, with coat tight fitting and reaching below the waist. With this I should suggest brass buttons and gold braid as trimming. The skirt should reach below the knee and be met by patent leather boots."

Another applicant wants to wear princess. She embodied her suggestions in dressmaker's jargon, and the mayor had to take the letter home to his wife to translate the goss, tucks, platings and valances into cop English. She wants "brass buttons, very large," and gold braid. She thinks a "lady policeman" thus attired would be a great success, both for the woman and the peace of the beach.

A third applicant wanted to wear bloomers, "seam cut," with side stripes, cartridge belt and holster. A fourth one suggested a perfect dream of a Grecian helmet.

TEDDY JUNIOR AN ARTIST.

Son of President Makes Profile Sketch on Mann Card.

That Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is able to draw a bead with a rifle has been established beyond question, says a Denver dispatch to the New York World. That he is able to draw a sketch—and quickly—is proved by the menu card in possession of the head waiter of the American House, where the president's son used his pencil as he waited for his meal.

Theodore Junior never has made a special study of drawing, but he shows a natural aptitude for the work and an especially keen appreciation of facial outlines. When he entered the dining room with the two friends who will accompany him on his hunting trip he leaned back in his chair, looked around the room and then taking a pencil from his pocket made an excellent sketch in profile of a guest seated at another table.

He used the back of a bill of fare, a rather wobbly piece of Bristol board, and after he had drawn the face of the guest he made a rapid sketch of a dog lying at full length with its nose between its forepaws. The artist signed his name in two or three places, and the card was seized the moment young Roosevelt left the table.

The president's son gave the head waiter a tip of 50 cents.

Shirt Waist Dress For Soldiers.

The soldier in shirt waist, with his shoulder straps or chevrons fastened to the shirt sleeves, is to be rendered regular and correct in the Philippines and elsewhere that climatic conditions make the coat uncomfortable. General Wood, in command in the Philippines, some time ago suggested this rule. The department after consideration has authorized the use of the khaki chevrons on shirts, and when it has money available for such use will make provisions for a like application of shoulder straps. General Wood is authorized to make regulations under which soldiers may dispense with their coats. It being insisted, however, that uniformity shall be maintained.

HOW JAPAN IS GOVERNED.

An Impressive View of Her Quiet, Self-Contained Statesmen.

Sit in the gallery of the lower house of the Japanese national parliament and observe these new force that civilization and education have loosed upon the rest of the world.

The chamber is about as large as the house of representatives at Washington, comfortable, convenient and planned for business. The members sit at desks facing the speaker's high dais midway of the long side of the room. Ten or twelve members wear the almost obsolete native costume; the others are garbed like Europeans. You will notice first of all that these men do not sleep, like members of the British house, or read or write or transact at the desks their private business, like the representatives at Washington. They listen to every word of every speech. They are liberal of applause and dissent. Everything that is said seems to mean something to them. There are no long, dreary harangues and no permission to print in the Record. Members that address the house mount a rostrum just below and in front of the presiding officer. Their speeches are short, sharp, direct and full of point. Often they are witty and very often eloquent, but never are they entered for endurance prize.

You observe the faces intent upon the speakers, the lines of long, strong, square jawed, brown faces, and it strikes you to reflect that the powerful, indomitable nation of which this grave deliberative assembly is the symbol has been created in fifty years from the least promising of materials; that in fifteen years it has been lifted to the front ranks among peoples; that all the world has been amazed by its performances. And then you will suddenly perceive that in your eyes every face before you is an impenetrable mask. From each you receive a definite impression of power—quiet, self-sufficing, conscious power—but beyond this nothing. All you can see are eyes, nose, mouth and the blank stone wall of an expression from which no amount of scrutiny will enable you to draw a hint of the trouble within.—Everybody's Magazine.

Extension Table of Rave Sort.

Something original in the way of a dining room table has been made by a skillful cabinetmaker for Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's home in Newport. In its first form it is a perfectly plain round table, six feet in diameter, made of the finest and most beautifully grained mahogany, with simply carved legs. Belonging to it are a series of pieces of the mahogany, the shape of eight sections of pie, with the point cut off in a curved line. They are matched so beautifully that a series may be added to the table, making it ten feet in diameter, without any one not acquainted with its mysteries knowing it was not made in one piece. Still another series of pieces to be added in the same way make the table fourteen feet in diameter. The legs are arranged so that their tops unfold and extend to support the added pieces.—New York Press.

American Yarns in Paris.

Parisian correspondents have been listening to some queer yarns told by members of Sarah Bernhardt's company after their return from the United States. One gentleman declared that on the banks of the Mississippi he saw a child riding an alligator. In place of a whip the infant had a long stick with a piece of meat at the end of it, which he held just in front of the alligator's snout to induce him to hurry. At Chattanooga the inhabitants offered to lynch a colored citizen if Sarah and her troupe would wait and see it done. At San Francisco one of the troupe had a long talk with a young woman who had been living on the top floor of a hotel when the earthquake occurred. The earth opened and swallowed up all the hotel except the chimneys, and it was through the chimney of her room that the young woman escaped.

The Old Santa Fe Trail.

The old Santa Fe trail is to be marked this summer. The school children of Kansas have contributed nearly \$3,700 to buy markers for the route. The trail dates from 1540, but was chiefly used in the building up of the southwest. The distance from Kansas City to Santa Fe was 800 miles, and a round trip consumed about 110 days. Day and night in all seasons the caravans pushed their way. In spite of strong military escort the trail was blood soaked for many years and was marked by hundreds of graves of the victims of the murderous Apaches and other tribes. Nearly every mile of the trail has had its ambush. Its surprise, its attack and torture. The last wagons were sent out in 1885. Since then the trail has been a memory.

Cautious Senator Platt.

Senator Platt of New York was asked to write his personal reminiscences of politics for the last half century. "Would you want me to write this history as I know it to be or as someone else might imagine it to be?" he asked. The reply came, "I want the actual truth." To this Platt answered: "My young friend, come around about twenty-five years after I am dead. It might be safe and proper to do it then, but not now—by all means, not now."

Breadcrumb Modeling.

France's government has bought for the Luxembourg gallery an apple tree in bloom fashioned by Mlle. Suzanne Meyer out of soaked breadcrumbs. Mlle. Meyer has cultivated the art of breadcrumb modeling for three years. She soaks the crumbs in liquids of various colors and then works with the paste from a palette. She has invented a process for making the crumbs elastic and virtually unbreakable.

SELECTIONS.

AN EXCITING TRIP.

The Varied Perils of Navigation on the Yukon River.

Getting on a sand bar is a part of the Yukon programme, and we reached this act early in the afternoon of the first day. The river is constantly changing, and a new channel is made each year. All steamers carry huge poles, known as shears, or sometimes called "ships' legs." When a sand bar is struck the pole is dropped off the side and stands upright in the sand. A pulley is attached at the top, the engine is started and the boat lifted and swung forward six or eight feet. This process is repeated until the vessel is clear of the bar. During the jumping off process the passengers are seat aft in order to lift the bow. When somebody stupidly asked the captain how long we were going to stay at this point he answered, "Anywhere from an hour to a week." We were lucky in being fast for only two hours. The Selkirk, which followed a day later, spent the entire night on the same obstruction. Soundings were taken with a gaudily painted pole, which suggested a Fourth of July pole vaulting exhibition. The man who did the measuring had a singsong way of speaking, and he constantly drawled, "Two feet—two and a half—three feet—no bottom—four feet," until we were in deep water.

Late in the afternoon we reached Lake La Barge. Here the ice was from ten to eighteen inches thick and spread from shore to shore like a great field of snow. We pushed on, while the sharp ice pounded savagely against the hull, which was built of inch and a half planks. It scraped and cut the sides of the boat and buckled and formed little ice mountains over the lake. We ran slower and slower until, after cutting through five miles, the captain decided that we could go no farther in safety, so the Casca tied up at an uninhabited island to wait until the sun and wind should cause the ice to break. The mosquitoes welcomed us and came aboard by the thousand. Some of the passengers rushed ashore and built a huge fire out of old logs in order to protect themselves from the pests; others climbed to the top of a hill and sat in a row like so many oxen. All day Sunday we waited. The crew carried logs aboard and built an ice plow for the boat. After twenty-four hours' delay we cast off and went into the ice. The river is tortuous and muddy, and in many places the current runs nine miles an hour. Narrow gorges are entered, and at Five Finger rapids we were treated to the sensation of running the rapids between rocks scarcely twice the width of our boat apart. This place is considered extremely dangerous, and boats coming up the river, in order to avoid being dashed against the rocks, pick up a cable fastened on shore for that purpose and by winding it around the capstan pull themselves up the rapids.—Mrs. C. R. Miller in Leslie's Weekly.

Catching a Clerk.

He was rather carelessly dressed, yet any one who is at all an observer could have seen at a glance that his clothes were of excellent material and had evidently been made by a good tailor. But the clerk in the hat shop was young, and he stood by watching the customer pull over an assortment of colored handkerchiefs until he struck one that caught his fancy. "I'll take this one," he said, handing it to the clerk. "That's the New York Yacht club colors," remarked the clerk, as if that settled the question. The customer looked at him sharply and repeated his statement that he would take the blue and red and white band he held in his hand.

"But you don't want that," protested the clerk. "That's only worn by members of the New York Yacht club."

"I'm one. Just put it on my hat, sonny," said the man dryly. The clerk wilted at once.—New York Press.

The Power of Gasoline.

In the tests recently made over country roads between New York and New Haven to determine how far two gallons of gasoline are capable of driving an automobile sixty-five machines of many sizes and types were used. The best performance was by a four cylinder machine of twelve horsepower, which ran eighty-seven miles. Another machine of the same make and same pattern ran only fifty-eight miles. The Iron Age points out that a weight of 1,500 pounds was moved eighty-seven miles on two pounds of gasoline, which means a ton mile for half a cent.

The Eiffel Tower.

"An immense nail disgracefully transfixing the sky" is the effective description of the Eiffel tower with which a band of aesthetes have started a crusade against the offending structure. They have consecrated themselves to preserving and increasing the beauty of Paris and cry loudly for the destruction of the ridiculous eyecore as their first effort in that direction. The Eiffel tower was originally regarded as a great wonder.

Monks as Automobileists.

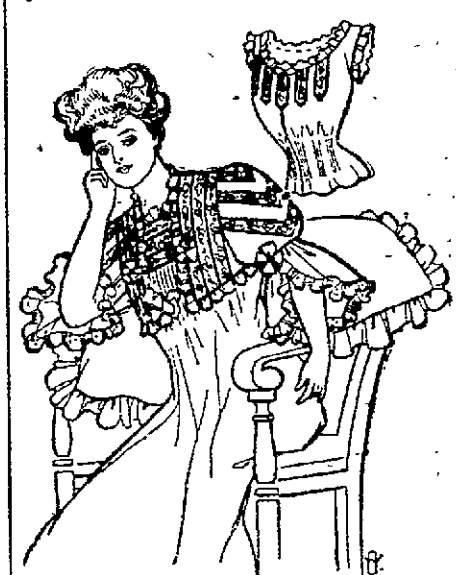
The monks of St. Bernard, in the Alps, are soon to appear as automobilists. They have received permission to run automobiles between the Simplon and Grand St. Bernard and Aosta. The chauffeurs will be chosen from the monks themselves, who will wear cowls.—London Mail.

LE DESSOUS.

Dainty Bits of Lingerie For the Smart Girl's Wardrobe.

One of the new empire designs, in nightdresses is shown in the illustration. It is made with a small square yoke, both front and back, which is arranged to fasten over on the left side of the front. Into this the material is set in gathers or tucks, while a touch of novelty is given in the pretty empire bolero which surmounts it.

The corset cover is an extremely pretty model, fullness over the bust being



NIGHTDRESS AND CORSET COVER.

allowed for by clusters of tucks taken in, in the shape of darts. These also shape the cover at the waist line. Tiny tucks at the top are separated by short pieces of insertion. Lace beading finishes the neck and sleeves.

An exquisite set of underwear made for a summer bride was of the sheerest, finest cream colored silk trimmed with duchess lace—a royal set of lingerie, to be sure, but nothing too good for an American princess.

Twenty Rules For the Ideal Home.

- First.—A contented mind.
- Second.—Neither poverty nor riches—just enough.
- Third.—Lack of pretentiousness, show and sham.
- Fourth.—Simplicity of life.
- Fifth.—Honesty of purpose in all things, even the smallest.
- Sixth.—Father and mother co-rulers in the household.
- Seventh.—Father and mother equal guardians of the children before the law.
- Eighth.—One code of morals for man and woman.
- Ninth.—Political and industrial as well as social equality for man and woman.
- Tenth.—Much charity.
- Eleventh.—Good domestic service. If you cannot get it individually you can get it co-operatively.
- Twelfth.—Some good sentiment and no sentimentality.
- Thirteenth.—A good deal of common sense.
- Fourteenth.—Quick decisions.
- Fifteenth.—Punctuality, particularly at mealtimes.
- Sixteenth.—Standards put in practice, not in preaching.
- Seventeenth.—A knowledge of house-keeping as a trade.
- Eighteenth.—System.
- Nineteenth.—Consistency.
- Twentieth.—The saving grace of humor.

Information For Amateur Laundresses.

With the numberless stockings, collars, cuffs, bits of lace, white gloves and belts, to say nothing of dainty lingerie and silk waists now being worn, where is the woman, unless she is able to keep a personal maid, who does not do more or less laundry work for herself?

A recent invention for making such work easy, therefore, should be of general interest. The new washer is a simple arrangement, consisting of a fluted roller pierced by many holes. For use with it there comes a little washboard that has slight projections over the surface, although an ordinary washboard will answer the purpose just as well.

These rollers come in all sizes, from the tiny ones like a child's toy—just the thing to wash out stocks, handkerchiefs and stockings in a basin or stationary washstand—to those for a full family wash.

The process is very simple. Soak the clothes overnight, then put a piece at a time, folded in several thicknesses, on the board. Soap it well and run the roller over it in short, quick strokes, as if making pastry. The dirt is quickly removed without half the wear and tear of the ordinary rubbing.

No boiling is necessary. Merely rinse through several waters, the final slightly blue, and the clothes are ready for the line.

"French" Handkerchiefs.

The prettiest handkerchiefs are being made as fancy work out of plaid and corded handkerchief lines which came out in the spring for blouses and shirt waists and morning dresses. French handkerchiefs exactly like them have been popular for several years, but if you hemstitch duplicates of the French ones may be yours for the merest fraction of the cost, for a yard of the stuff costs less than a single made up handkerchief, and a yard makes a good many handkerchiefs.

BRYAN'S SPEECH

New York, Aug. 31.—Hon. William J. Bryan, responding to the welcoming addresses delivered at Madison Square Garden Thursday evening, said:

"Like all travelers who have visited other lands, I return with delight to the land of my birth, more proud of its people, with more confidence in its government and grateful for the kind hospitality that meets me here. The United States, my national pride, has been improved because of abundant evidence. I have seen of the altruistic interest taken by Americans in the people of other countries. No other nation can show such a record of benevolence and disinterested friendship. My love for our form of government has been quickened as I have visited castles and towers and peered into dark dungeons, and I am glad that our nation, proving by the experience of the past and yet unimpaired by the traditions of the future, has been permitted to form a new center of civilization on new soil and erect there a government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

"The first message that I bring from the old world is a message of peace. The cause of arbitration is making real progress. There is a perceptible growth in sentiment in favor of the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means. It was my good fortune to be present at the last session of the interparliamentary union which convened in London on the 25th day of July. Twenty-six nations were represented, and these included all the leading nations of the world. This peace congress, as it is generally known, not only adopted resolutions in favor of the limitations of armaments and arbitration of all questions relating to debts, but unanimously endorsed the proposition that all questions of every nature should be submitted to an impartial tribunal for investigation, or to the institution of friendly nations before hostilities are commenced. The endorsement of the suggestion in treaty would go a long way toward removing the probability of war. I believe that if our nation would prepare to make with every other nation a treaty providing that all questions of dispute should be submitted to the League of Nations or some other impartial international tribunal for investigation and report before any declaration of war or commencement of hostilities, it would find many nations willing to enter into such a compact, even to a foreign invasion, a movement would establish our position as a world power in the best sense of the term."

Navy and Collection of Debts.

Another subject connected with our foreign relations, I venture to suggest that we may not only promote peace, but



WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

also advance our commercial interests by announcing as a national policy that our navy will not be used for collection of private debts. While promoting the lives of our citizens everywhere and guaranteeing the personal safety of all who owe allegiance to our flag, we should, in my judgment, announce that persons engaging in business and holding property in other lands for business purposes must be subject to the laws of the countries in which they engage in business. Many profitable fields of investment are now closed because the people of the several nations are afraid that an investment of foreign capital will be made on the Philippines as we dealt with several times on this trip. I am convinced that for every dollar we could secure to American investors by an attempt to put the government back of their private policies, we would save many dollars by closing the door to investment."

"Before leaving international politics, let me add that our nation has lost prestige rather than gained it by our experiment in colonialism. We have given the monarchist a chance to ridicule our declaration of independence and the seceder has twitted us with the inconsistency. A tour through the Philippines has deepened the conviction that we should lose no time in announcing our purpose to deal with the Philippines as we dealt with the Cubans. Every consideration, commercial and political, leads to this conclusion: Such ground as we may need for coaling stations, or for a naval base, will be readily conceded by the Philippines, who simply desire an opportunity to work out their own destiny, inspired by our example and aided by our advice. Insofar as our efforts have been directed toward the education of the Philippines we have rendered them a distinct service, but in education we must recognize that we are making colonialism impossible. If we tended to hold them as subjects we would not dare to educate them."

Would Have Quick Action.

"In several of the nations of Europe the legislative department of government is more quickly responsive to public sentiment than is our congress. In England, for instance, where the ministry is formed from the dominant party, when an election is held upon any important issue, the government proceeds to put into law the will of the people expressed at the polls. When the system is superior to that which we have here, it is superior to that which we have here. I am more convinced than before of the importance of a change in the method of electing United States senators. There is noticeable everywhere a distinct movement toward democracy in its broadest sense. In the United States this

trend toward democracy has taken the form of a growing demand for the election of United States senators by the vote of the people. No more important legislative act of a national character is possible until the senate is brought into harmony with the people. I am within the limits of the truth when I say that the senate has been for some years the bulwark of predatory wealth, and that it even now contains so many members who owe their election to the greed-seeking corporations, and are so subservient to their masters as to prevent needed legislation. The popular branch of congress has four times declared in favor of this reform, but a two-thirds vote, and now we are at a standstill. The United States, and yet the senate arrogantly and impudently blocks the way."

Favors Income Tax.

"The income tax, which some in our country have denounced as a socialist attack upon wealth, has in fact proved to be the endorsement of the old world. It is a permanent part of the fiscal system of most of the countries of Europe, and in many places it is a graded tax, the rate being higher upon the largest incomes. I am so convinced of the justice of the income tax that I feel sure that the people will sooner or later demand an amendment to the constitution which will specifically authorize an income tax, and thus make it possible for the burdens of the federal government to be apportioned among the people in proportion to their ability to bear them."

"Society is justified in demanding that the differences between capital and labor shall be settled by peaceful means. If a permanent impartial board is created to which either party to a dispute may appeal, or which can of its motion institute an inquiry, public opinion may be relied upon to enforce the finding. If there is compulsory submission to investigation it is not necessary that there shall be compulsory acceptance of the findings. The board of inquiry, if it is to be a real one, must be able to investigate in almost every case arising out of a settlement. No reference to the labor question is complete that does not include some mention of what is known as government by injunction. As the main purpose of the law is to make the law, it is really an attack upon the jury system and ought to arouse an unanimous protest. As the writ is usually invoked in case of a strike, the importance of the subject would be very much reduced by the adoption of a system of compulsory arbitration would very much reduce the probability of a strike."

Money Question.

"Our opponents have derived not only partisan pleasure, but also partisan advantage from the division caused in our party by the money question. They ought not to do this. In regard to the money question, we find in the fact that unexpected questions have removed the cause of our differences and permitted us to present a united front on present issues. The unlooked for and unexpected increase in the production of gold has brought a victory to both the advocates of gold and the advocates of bimetalism—the former keeping the gold standard which they wanted, and the latter securing the larger volume of money for which they contended. We who are in a coalition are satisfied without victory. If friends of monometallism are satisfied with theirs. And we can invite them to a contest of zeal and endurance in the effort to restore to the people the rights which have been gradually taken from them by the trusts."

"The investigations which have been in progress during the past year have disclosed the methods of those who a few years ago resented any inspection of their schemes and hid their rascality under high sounding phrases. These investigations have also disclosed the source of enormous campaign funds which have been used to debauch elections and corrupt the ballot of the people, so now they can see what they should have seen before, namely, that no party can afford to neglect the trust so long as it owes its political success to campaign contributions secured from trusts."

"I think it is safe to say that at present the paramount issue in the minds of a large majority of the people is the trust issue. The congress of the President Roosevelt upon the steps which he has taken to enforce the anti-trust law, and my congratulation is not lessened by the fact that he has followed the Democratic rather than the Republican platform in every advance he has made. The trouble is that the Republican party is not in a position to apply effective and thorough going reforms because it has built up through special legislation, the very abuses which need to be eradicated."

"Before any intelligent action can be taken against the trusts, there must be a definition of a trust. Because no corporation has an absolute and complete monopoly of any important product, the apologists for the trusts sometimes insist that there are in reality no trusts. Others say that it is impossible to legislate against such trusts as may exist without doing injury to legitimate business. For the purpose of this discussion it is sufficient to draw the line at the point where competition ceases to be effective and to designate as a trust any enterprise which controls so much of the product of any article that it can fix the terms and conditions of sale."

Trusts and Monopolies.

"Legislation which prevents a monopoly not only does not injure legitimate business, but actually protects legitimate business from injury. We are indebted to the Hon. Mr. Rockefeller for an illustration which makes this distinction clear. In defending the trust system he is quoted as saying that as the American beauty rose can not be brought to perfection without the use of 99 per cent. of the one-hundredth bud can receive the full strength of the bush, so great industrial organizations are impossible without the elimination of the smaller ones. It is a cruel illustration, but it puts a perfectly accurate picture of the methods of the trusts. The Democratic party champions the cause of the 99 enterprises which are menaced; they must not be sacrificed that one great combination may flourish."

"There must be no mistaking of the issue and no confusion of the line of battle. The trust as an institution will have few open defenders. The policy of the trust magnates will be to insist upon 'reasonable legislation,' and then they will rely upon their power to corrupt legislators and intimidate executives to prevent the application of any remedies which would interfere with the trusts. Our motto must be: 'A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable,' and our plan of attack must contemplate the total and complete overthrow of the monopoly principle in industry."

"We need not quarrel over remedy. We must show ourselves willing to support any remedy which promises substantial advantage to the people in their warfare against monopoly. Something is to be expected from the enforcement of the criminal clause of the Sherman anti-trust law, but this law must be enforced not against a few trusts as at present, but against all trusts, and the aim must be to imprison the guilty, not merely to recover a fine. But it is not sufficient to enforce existing laws. If 10 corporations conspiring together in restraint of trade are threatened with punishment, all they have to do now is to dissolve their corporation and incorporate again, and then they are free to do as they please. The new corporation can proceed to do the same thing that the separate corporation attempted, and yet not violate the law."

"We need, therefore, new legislation and the Republican party not only fails to enact such legislation, but fails even to promise it. The Democratic party must be prepared to propose new and efficient legislation."

"Recent investigations have brought to light that nearly all crookedness revealed in the management of our large corporations has been due to the duplication of directorates. A group of men organized and obtained control of several corporations doing business with each other, and then proceeded to divide the stockholders of the various corporations for which they acted. No man can serve two masters, and the director who attempts to do so will fail, no matter how much money he makes before his failure is discovered. Many of the trusts control prices by the same methods. The same group of men secure control of several competing corporations and the management is thus consolidated. It is worth while to consider whether a blow may not be struck at the trusts by a law making it illegal for the same person to act as director or officer of two corporations which deal with each other or are engaged in the same general business."

Suggests Another Remedy.

"A still more far-reaching remedy was proposed by the Democratic platform of 1908, namely, the requiring of a license to make out a federal license before engaging in interstate commerce. This remedy is simple, easily applied and comprehensive. The requiring of a license would not embarrass the legitimate corporations—it would merely inconvenience them—while it would confine the predatory corporations to the state of their origin. If corporations were required to take a federal license the federal government could then issue the license."



TOM L. JOHNSON.

MAYOR OF CLEVELAND, WHO INTRODUCED WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

upon the terms and conditions which would protect the public. The control which congress has over interstate commerce is complete, and if congress can prevent the transportation of a letter by companies or by freight, it can certainly forbid the use of the mails, the railways and the telegraphs to any corporation which is endeavoring to monopolize an article of commerce. It is far easier to prevent a monopoly than to watch and punish it, and this prevention can be accomplished in a practical way by refusing a license to any corporation which controls more than a certain proportion of the total product—this proportion to be arbitrarily fixed at a point which will give free operation to competition."

"The tariff question is very closely allied to the trust question, and the reduction of the tariff furnishes an easy means of limiting the extortion which the trusts can practice. While absolute free trade does not necessarily make a trust impossible, still it is probable that very few manufacturing establishments would dare to enter into the trust if the president were empowered to put on the free list articles competing with those controlled by trusts. The principle embodied in the protective tariff has been the fruitful source of a great deal of political corruption, as well as the support of many of our most iniquitous trusts. But one of the worst features of the tariff is that it makes the revenue for the purpose of protection, is that it forces the idea that manufacturers should use their votes to advance their own financial interests. The manufacturers have been assured that it is legitimate for him to vote for congressmen who will legislate larger dividends into their pockets; sheep growers have been encouraged to believe that they should have no higher aim in voting than to raise the price of wool, and leading men in the iron and steel industry have been encouraged to believe that this open purchase of legislation was entirely proper. No wonder that insurance companies have used the money of their policyholders to buy congressmen to vote for laws which have hastened to purchase immunity from punishment with liberal donations."

Tariff Reform.

"There never was a time when tariff reform could be more easily entered upon, for the manufacturers, by selling abroad cheaper than at home, as many of our goods, have not only shown the insatiable greed of those who built the tariff wall for them, but they have demonstrated their ability to sell in competition with the world. The high tariff has long been a burden to the consumers in the United States, and it is growing more and more a menace to our foreign commerce. The railroad question is also interwoven with the trust question. Nearly all the private monopolies have received rebates or secured other advantages over competitors. Absolute equality of treatment at the hands of the railroads would go far toward crippling the trusts, and I rejoice that the president has had the courage to press the question upon congress. While the law, as it was finally distorted by the senate, is not all that could be wished, it deserves a fair trial. Rate legislation was absolutely necessary and it furnishes some relief from the unbearable conditions which previously existed; but we must not forget that the vesting of this enormous power in the hands of the commission appointed by the president introduces a new danger. If an appointive board has the power to fix rates and can, by the exercise of that power, increase or decrease by hundreds of millions of dollars the annual revenues of the railroads, it is not surprising that they have a large pecuniary interest in the election of a president friendly to the railroads."

Nationalization of Railroads.

"As to the right of the governments, federal and state, to own and operate the railroads there is no doubt. If we can spend several hundred millions on the Panama canal, we can spend a few millions on the railroads. We can build a railroad from New York to San Francisco to lower both transcontinental and local rates. The United States mail is increasing so rapidly that we shall soon be able to pay the cost of the trunk lines out of the money which we now pay to railroads for carrying our mails. If any of you question the propriety of my mentioning this subject, I beg to remind you that the president could not have secured the passage of the rate bill had he not appealed to the fear of the more radical remedy of government ownership and nothing will so restrain the railroad magnates from attempting to capture the interstate commerce commission as the same fear. Just a word more in regard to the trusts. Some defend them on the ground that they are an economic development, and that they can not be prevented without great injury to our industrial system. This may be answered in two ways. First, trusts are a political development, not an economic one; and second, the trust system can not be permitted to continue even though it did result in a net economic gain. It is political because it rests upon the corporation, and the corporation is a creature of a statute. The trust, instead of being a natural development, is a form of legalized larceny and can exist so long as the law permits it to exist. There is a point beyond which the economic advantage of the corporation ceases, and the position of a monopoly begins to lose in economic efficiency, for a monopoly discourages invention, invites deterioration in quality, and destroys a most potent factor in production, viz: individual ambition. Socialism presents a consistent theory, but a theory which in my judgment does not take human nature into account. Its strength is in its attack upon evils, the existence of which is confessed. Its weakness is that it would substitute a new disease for the one which it would cure. Socialism is the belief that he has a remedy for human ills, and he must be answered with argument, not with abuse. The best way to oppose Socialism is to remedy the abuses which have grown up under individualism, but which are not a necessary part of individualism, and the sooner the remedy is applied the better. As I was leaving home I set forth my reasons for opposing the Socialist doctrine that the government should own and operate the means of production and transportation; my observations during the past year have strengthened my convictions on that subject. Because I am anxious to preserve individualism, I am earnest in my desire to see the trusts exterminated root and branch, the more so because the opportunity may be open to every American citizen."

Evils of Plutocracy.

"But at this time I desire to center your thoughts upon the overshadowing evil of the day—the trust—with the plutocratic tendencies that result therefrom. It demands a remedy, and the people are prepared to accept it. The Democratic party offers a solution which is both reasonable and adequate—a solution in which time honored principles are applied to new conditions. The Democratic party is not the enemy of property or of property rights. It is the enemy of the trust, the enemy of both, because it defends human rights, and human rights are the only foundation upon which property and property rights can rest securely. The Democratic party does not menace a single dollar legitimately accumulated; on the contrary, it insists upon the protection of rich and poor alike in the enjoyment of that which they have honestly earned. The Democratic party does not discourage thrift, but on the contrary stimulates each individual to accumulate. On the contrary, it insists that he will not be deprived of the fruits of his toil. If we can but repeal the laws which enable men to reap where they have not sown—laws which enable them to garner into their overflowing barns the harvest that belongs to others—we can make the trusts so unprofitable that they will be forced to make good to the country. Special privilege and the use of taxing power for private gain—these are the twin pillars upon which plutocracy rests. To take away these supports and to leave the benefactors of special legislation to the path of honest effort ought to be the purpose of our party."

And who can suffer injury by just taxation, impartial laws and the application of the common-law doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none? Only those whose accumulations are stained with dishonesty and whose immoral methods have given them a distorted view of business, society and government. Accumulating by conscious fraud, by the use of the law, and by the use of power upon themselves, wisely distributed, or safely leave to their children, these denunciations as public enemies all who question their methods or throw a light upon their crimes."

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Believing, however, that the operation of all the railroads by the federal government would result in a centralization which would all but obliterate state lines, I prefer to see the trust in its own hands by the federal government, and the local lines by the several state governments. Some have opposed this dual ownership as impracticable, but investigation in Europe has convinced me that it is entirely practicable. Nearly all the railroads of Germany are owned by the several states, the empire not even owning the trunk lines, and yet the interstate traffic is in no wise obstructed."

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